Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 23 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
25th January ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th " ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.

Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th February..	Dilwara ..	5878

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dat about.	Steamer.	
1919		
24th January ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
27th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
6th February ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	Matsuo	3856	26th Jan.	5th Feb.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	—	5th Feb.	15th Feb.
Tatan Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yerimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	29th Jan	5th Feb.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	27th Jan	2nd Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,00
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend War rants, etc. collected free of charge for Ac count Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discount ed.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00.000
Invested Funds Over	30,00.000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretar.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INSURANCE.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Bombay.

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.

For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—

RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay

AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES GREY CALENDAR LONGCLOTH OF THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their cloth shop at Ganesh Wadi, Moolji Jaitha Market, 64 bales of Grey Calendar Longcloth of the following description on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thakar Gopaldas Virji of Moolji Jaitha Market:—

11 bales, 32 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6¼, quality No. 21, each containing 50 pieces.
20 bales, 34 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6 5/8, quality No. 31, each containing 50 pieces.
19 bales, 36 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7, quality No. 41, each containing 50 pieces.
4 bales, 38 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7 3/8, quality No. 51, each containing 50 pieces.
10 bales, 40 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7¾, quality No. 61, each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wellesley House", Cooperage, opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet table ornament, one nearly new sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass door book cases, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables book cases, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands ice box, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc. the property of E. Y. Watson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sagar Press B. Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of the Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha and on account of the concerned:—

22 full-pressed bales Montgomeri Yellow Cotton.
10 full-pressed bales Okara Yellow Cotton.
17 full-pressed bales Kasgaum Yellow Cotton.
1 full-pressed bale Multan Yellow Cotton (burst bale).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT THE CORNER OF DONGRI STREET AND FIRST CHINCH BANDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following building Plot for the term of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No. 21.—Nowrojee Hill Estate, this plot is situated at the junction of Dongri Street and 1st Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 823 square yards and has a frontage of about 120 feet.

The above plot is close to the Bhat Bazaar and the Docks and in a locality where there is a very great demand for shop, godowns, pehdis and residences.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Board's Land Manager at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wellesley House", Cooperage, opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet table ornament, one nearly new sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass door book cases, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables book cases, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice box, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc. the property of E. Y. Watson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome specially made to the owner's design plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Mackenzie and other well known makers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich brassware, old China ware, rich ornaments, Persian and English carpets, one richly carved "Kashmir" made dining room suite, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, folding screens, etc., drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, electric fans, lights and fittings, Burmese open carved screen, blackwood carved furniture rich water colours, and engravings, rich curtains, phonograph with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, one very handsome English tiffin basket, fully furnished nearly new, icebox, by Army and Navy Avory platform scale, large iron, stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots, garden roller, English bath tubs, one 4 cylinder 4 seater "Stellite" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE. A VERY RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINCESS, NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN REQUIRING REALLY VERY RICH ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd February, 1919, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Homestead," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and artistic furniture, best platedware by Elkington, and others, best rich English carpets by Waring and Gillows and others, rich French and English clocks, one English sweet toned piano and pianola combined by Rudebach with best records, or rollers, one Rondoing piano by Erard, best English drawing and dining room furniture such as rich large size mirror sideboards with drawers and cupboards, telescopic dining table for 12 persons, rich leather lined dining chairs, dumbwaiters, rich silk tapestry lined English drawing room suite of sofas and chairs large and small Chesterfield sofas, rich wooden single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, wardrobes, chest of drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, towel horses, etc., all made to especially selected English designs, made by "Roberts" and "Wimbridge" and rest imported from England. The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by the Owner, Electric table fans with stands, leather lined low chairs and reclining sofas, etc., etc. The property of K. D. Wadia, Esqr., of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 4 days before the Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Daria Mahal), very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and corner cabinets, rich ornaments, pictures, vases and figures, electric table and hall lights, table and ceiling fans, blackwood carved furniture, glass door book cases, revolving office chairs, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, aluminium utensils, one large iron stove with chimney, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots, garden roller, English bath tubs, one 4 cylinder 4 seater "Stellite" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th Jan., 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER TUBES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

18 cases Copper Tubes of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1919.

NNOUNCEMENTS

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dertakes all kinds of JOB PRINT-
trial order is solicited. Apply The
ER. "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Me-
Street, Bombay.

THE KABADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An expert CAMERA MAN for Motion Picture purposes good prospects for an intelligent man with copies of testimonials. Apply B. ARDESHIR & Co., 102, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 434

WANTED—An experienced or competent PERSIAN TEACHER, for a High School in Gujarat. Apply with testimonials, with salary expected to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 500

WANTED—A competent HEAD CLERK for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay Apply with copies of testimonials to "Box No. 114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 380

WANTED FOR SERVICE in India a FITTER with knowledge of Steam Engines. Apply with testimonials in person to TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay. 455

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST, having experience of an Attorney's Office. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co., Solicitors, 79, Medows Street. 491

WANTED—Two competent TYPISTS and GENERAL CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 489

CASHIER.—A large English Mercantile Firm requires a HEAD CASHIER, of good family, able to take entire charge of Cash Department and furnish security, not less in value than Rs. 25,000. Good Prospects. Apply giving full details to Box No. 130 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 458

WANTED.—A RAJPUT or a MAHOMEDAN with legal qualifications for the Judicial Department of a first class Indian State, must start as Attaché on Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply Box No. 109 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 367

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Several young energetic CLERKS, of good education for temporary clerical appointments in Military Accounts Offices, Poona. Pay according to qualifications Applications stating qualifications and experience should be addressed to the FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, Poona. 499

WANTED—A GRADUATE, to serve as tutor and companion to a young Kumar in the Moffussil. Applicant must be above 20 years of age, and have good references. Preference given to a Parsi. Initial salary Rs. 60 with good prospects. Board and lodging free. Apply Box No. 141, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 502

WANTED—ASSISTANT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT in one of the Native States of Central India. Salary rising from Rs. 100 to Rs 150 per month. Only qualified experienced candidate, stating caste, age, may apply with copies of testimonials. English knowing will be preferred. Apply Box No. 113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

WANTED—An energetic well-qualified and thoroughly experienced Upper-Subordinate for the Public Works Department of a Native State in Rajputana, pay according to qualification. Retired Government hand preferred. Apply to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 305

REQUIRED—A PERSONAL ASSISTANT and STENO-TYPIST, who can take notes at 175 words per minute and attend camp and station work. Salary Rs. 150. Appointment will be under State Rules as regards security and other questions. Apply immediately with photographs (without which applications will not be considered) and copies of testimonials before the 10th February, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, His Highness Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar. 431

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates, qualified from medical schools to serve as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as touring medical officers in the districts. Those employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 65 plus Rs. 25 local allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowances under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 475

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Hindu NURSE for a Native State, good salary. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 485B

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK for a good Hotel in Bombay. Good salary to a competent man. Apply Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 488

WANTED—Experienced MATRIC CLERKS for overseas and HEAD COOKS for India. Apply to Messrs. MAYADASS & Co., 119-B, Frere Road, Bombay.

WANTED—INDIAN MUSIC LADY TEACHER for a Native State. Apply Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 485A

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER CHEMIST in dyehouse. Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 166

WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—OFFICE-ROOM on Hornby Road, independently or as subtenants. Apply to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 487

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLAT, Colaba or Fort, first or second floor, three or four bed rooms, electric lights, latest modern sanitary and bath room fittings. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." House Agents need not apply. 437

WANTED AT ONCE—Large GODOWN for non-hazardous goods. Minimum 5,000 sq. ft. corrugated iron shed suitable but must be rain proof. Any locality near Goods Station up to Wadala Harbour Line. Apply Box No. 133. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 468

WANTED—One CHIEF AGENT and twelve CANVASSERS for Bombay to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Indian Directory on a consolidated monthly pay of Rs. 300 and 65 respectively. Must give a guaranteed business. Apply on or before the 15th February to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, 38, Hewett Road, Allahabad. 433

FOR SALE.

STYLISH ENGLISH CARRIAGES of well known makers, landed per s.s. "Manora" viz., Vis-a-Vis and Canoe Victorias. Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Gowalia Tank. 501

FOR SALE—FACTORY to turn Utensils in complete working order whole or in part, and a Steam Engine 12 B.H.P., and a Boiler 145 lbs. pressure nearly new. Apply A. A. THANAWALLA & Co., Morland Road, Byculla Post No. 8. 81

FOR SALE.—A Vulcan MOTOR CAR, four seated, 4 cylinder, 16 H. P., new cushion, recently painted. Screen, Hood, complete. Apply Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 381

FOR SALE—One 40 B. H.-P., Hornsby OIL ENGINE, quite as new, one CENTRIFUGAL PUMP of 7 in. by in. and cast iron pipes. Apply with price for particulars to "P. F. KHAMBATTA, Sugar Lane, Ahmedabad. 351

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year only three months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to The INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 466

FOR SALE.—Latest 85 model OVERLAND CAR, 20-30 H.-P., electric lighting and self starter. In first class condition with new spare rim and tube. Kaki Cushion Covers, and usual accessories. For further particulars, price and inspection apply to Mr. O'KEEFFE, Bombay Motor Company, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 456

FOR SALE—A three-storied BUNGALOW, overlooking Sea at Malabar Point, Walkeshwar, with motor garage and stable and servants' quarters, electric installation throughout, suitable for Hindu family, going cheap. Only principals please apply to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

TO BE LET.

TO LET—At Mahableshwar, NUGENT LODGE, six bed-rooms, best locality Apply N. C. SATARWALA, Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar. 439

TO LET—A commodious BUNGALOW on the hill at the corner of Warden and Napean Sea Roads, commanding excellent view, suitable for two families, whole or in parts, Apply ADENWALLA LODGE, opposite Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill. 444

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on the 1st March, 1919, by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works, for the supply of cement, stock and tools and plant, explosives, articles required for manufacturing gun-powder and kerosine oil and petrol, as per details given on pages 1087 to 1111 of the "Mysore Gazette". 430

A LECTURE ON

MY EXPERIENCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

by

MAJOR MALLET, of the French Army, will be given at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on MONDAY, 27th January, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Major Mallet has had unique experiences during the War. During the first battle of the Marne he was attached to General Foch's Staff and later he had very responsible duties in connection with the Motor Transport of the French Army. He subsequently commanded an American Unit. For his services he was decorated with the Military Cross and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The lecture will be in English and is open to all and admission free. All are cordially invited.

The Hon. Mr. G. CARMICHAEL, C.S.I., I.C.S., will preside. 424

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IF owners of Ford cars will register their names and addresses with us, we shall be very pleased to keep them posted with the latest information and literature regarding Fords.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India). Ltd.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.

Telephone 707.
Telegrams: Autoford. 483

NOTICE.

"TENYO MARU" VOY. 51.

CONSIGNEES of through cargo by above steamer San Francisco Bombay via Kobe, are advised same has arrived per s. s. "Totomi Maru." Deliveries will be granted against original through Bills of Lading by Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., Agents, Hornby Road, Bombay. 481

Crescent Brand.

TRADE MARK.

BRUNNER MOND & CO., LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

CHEMICAL MANFACTURERS.

Northwich, England.

Pure Alkali (Soda Ash.)
Crescent Alkali for Washing.
Crex Washing Powder.
Refined and Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda.
Caustic Soda.
Muriate of Ammonia in various forms including Salsmac and Voltoids.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Chloride of Calcium of high test.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

A PUBLIC LECTURE

will be given at St. Xavier's College, on TUESDAY, 28th January, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

on

BELGIUM DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION.

Speakers:
Dr. DUTTA,
Captain ARENDT.

Captain Arendt is a Belgian. He was a Chaplain of a Military Hospital in Brussels during the early part of the German occupation of that City and has personal acquaintance with a number of prominent Belgian personalities. He has first-hand knowledge of the Belgian Army and how it overcame the earlier difficulties of the War.

The Lecture, which will be in English, is open to ladies and gentlemen. Admission is free. All are cordially invited.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah will preside.

WANTED.

OFFERS for a high class steel Cornish Boiler, in good condition, 20 ft. by 6 ft. having one flue 3 ft. dia. constructed to sustain a daily working pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch being tested by hydraulic pressure to 225 lbs. per square inch, capable of evaporating 2,200 lbs. of water per hour capable of drawing 110 indicated Horse Power, with engine consuming 20 lbs. of water per indicated Horse Power per hour.

The boiler was purchased in 1912 and has been used only for about three years. Apply before the 20th of February, 1919, to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 497

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Broach City Municipality a Health Officer, possessing the degree of M.B.B.S. with B. Hy. or D.P.H. or special training in Hygiene and Epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in G. R. No. 216 dated the 15th March, 1913.

Others need not apply.

Salary Rs. 200-10-300. Selected candidates will be bound to serve the Municipality for two years.

Apply before the 1st March 1919, stating age, caste, residence with copies of certificates to the CHAIRMAN, SANITARY COMMITTEE. 442

WANTED.

WANTED—By the Pandharpur Municipality, duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SANITARY INSPECTORS for fair-duty during the coming Maghi Fair. Their services would be required for a week from 7th February, 1919. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon will receive salaries at the rate of Rs. 3 per day and the Sanitary Inspectors at the rate Rs. 2 per day, with actual travelling allowance not exceeding to that which is allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before 31st January, 1919.

(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE,
Chief Officer.

Pandharpur, 21st Jan., 1919. 432

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for 2,400 (more or less) tins of COCOANUT OIL, being Salvage from recent fire in Musjid Bunder. The oil can be inspected in bulk at godown at Musjid Bunder from 27th to 29th instant inclusive, between 12 noon and 2 p.m.

Tenders should be forwarded to the EAGLE, STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned, if tender is not accepted. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders must be made by 3rd February 1919, after which no tender will be accepted. 455

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1920, for all or any of the following Schedules on the date mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

To be delivered into C. A.'s Office, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), MONDAY, 10th February, 1919.

Tenders for the supply of

SCHEDULE No.	DESCRIPTION.
21	Electrical goods.
22	Files and Rasps.
25	Grease and Oils.
33	Motor Accessories.
40	Oil Kerosine.
41	Oil Linseed and Turpentine.
42	Oil Lubricating.
43	Oil, Paint, Varnish, etc.
45	Paint.
60	Tubes and Tyres for Motors.
63	Wool Lead.

To be delivered into C. A.'s Office, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), THURSDAY, 13th February, 1919.

1	Axes Pick Hardy's patent.
2	Axes Pick Shovels and Spade.
15	Carriage Fittings and Harness.
26	Hardware.
31	Metals.
32	Miscellaneous Articles.
46	Pans and Pots Earthen.
48	Plumbers Stores.
55	Shipchandlers Stores.
59	Tools.

To be delivered into C. A.'s Office, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), MONDAY, 17th February, 1919.

4	Baskets Bamboo.
5	Baskets Cane and Cane.
7	Bins Sanitary.
7	Bolts and Nuts.
10	Brooms and Ribs Goa.
16	Charcoal and Firewood.
17	Cloth Dungri.
19	Crockery Glassware and Lampware.
53	Salt Soap and Soda.

To be delivered into C. A.'s Office, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), THURSDAY, 20th February, 1919.

11	Brushes.
14	Caps and Coats.
20	Cutlery.
27	Leather goods.
28	Leather Hides Country and Europe.
29	Line Coir.
36	Nose String.
38	Oil Castor and Sweet.
39	Oil Cocoanut.
49	Rope Coir and Rubber hand.

To be delivered into C. A.'s Office, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), THURSDAY, 27th February, 1919.

6	Belting.
13	Canvas.
23	Globes Glass Pins.
44A	Paulin Canvas.
50	Rope Cotton.
51	Rope Manila.
54	Shafts Wooden.
62	Waste Cotton.
64	Yarn.
3	Balls and Ball Valve.
12	Buckets.
24	Globes and Lantern. B.M.C.

To be delivered into C. A.'s Office, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), THURSDAY, 6th March, 1919.

30	Lock, Brass Iron and Brass.
34	Nails, Pins, Shoes, Washers.
35	Nails and Screws, Iron.
37	Nuts, Rivets and Washers.
44	Packings.
47	Pitch and Tar.
52	Rubber goods.
56	Steel Cast.
58	Testers Smoke.

Forms of tenders and contract will be issued free of charge to any one deputed for the purpose by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

E. J. HALE.
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
24-1-1919. 498

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their meeting proposed to be held on or after the 20th March, 1919, to take into their consideration the undermentioned amended Bye-law No. 41 of the Municipal Building Bye-laws, the proposed amendment being the insertion of the words in italics, which has been necessitated by the proposed adoption of a bye-law for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings on land previously unbuilt upon or on which temporary buildings only shall be standing or shall have stood previously, which is proposed to be included in the Building Bye-laws as Bye-law No. 41-A :—

Open spaces abutting on rooms, etc.

41 (1) Every person who shall undertake construction work on a building intended to be used as a dewelling, *not being work to which the succeeding Bye-law No. 41-A is applicable*, shall cause the whole of at least one side of every room included in such work and intended for human habitation to abut—

On an exterior or an interior open space of the width or dimensions, and fulfilling the conditions hereinafter prescribed for such open spaces, respectively, or

On an open verandah opening on to such an exterior or interior open space as aforesaid.

* * * *

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said amended Bye-law receive and consider any objection or suggestion, which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said draft amended Bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than 10 days before the day of the said meeting of the nature of his objection will by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A copy of the proposed amended Bye-law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same, will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge. Printed copies of the Bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of anna one per copy.

A. A. MOULVI,
Actg. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th January, 1919. 495

PUBLIC NOTICES

LODGE RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA.

No. 342 S. C.

A LODGE OF SORROW will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, 1919, in memory of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Wadia, Past Master of the Lodge, and Honorary Grand Warden, A. S. F. I.

All Master Masons are invited.

D. D. DARUVALA,
Secretary.

476

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to th Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Competent FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER of long experience. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of certificates to—

The SECRETARY, TREASURER & AGENTS,
The Maneckchock Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

446

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 2-40 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1918.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January to 3rd February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 13th January, 1919. 312

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1918.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January to 3rd February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 13th January, 1919. 313

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY have dispensed with the services of Mr. N. K. STEVENSON, residing opposite Mazagaon Castle, Mazagaon. Any person dealing with the said Mr. N. K. Stevenson will do so at his own risk and the said Messrs. Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company will not in any way be responsible for the same.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1919.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company. 493

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that GULABCHAND HAZARIMAL, who held a Power of Attorney from our clients Messrs. MADANGOPAL RAMJIDAS has ceased to be in the service of our said clients and the Power of Attorney granted to him by our clients stands revoked.

Dated 25th January, 1919.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Madangopal Ramjidas. 494

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 58 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. H. M. MEHTA and Mr. S. F. E. VICAJI, of Bombay, carrying on business as Agents of the Western India Transport Co., Ltd., under the style or firm of Messrs. Hughes Vicaji and Co., has been dissolved as from the 1st day of January, 1919, so far as concerns the said Mr. H. M. Mehta who has retired from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said old firm will be received and paid respectively by Mr. S. F. E. Vicaji who continues to carry on the said business under the same name.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Mr. H. M. Mehta. 454

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KESERBAI, widow of Sha Kersondas Ludha and SHA ODHAVJI KANJI, Executor of the estate of the deceased Khatao Ludha, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same and any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the South East side of a road called or known by the name of Parel Tank Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay and abutting on the said Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (4432) four thousand four hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old No. 150, New No. 14327, and Survey No. 1/2885, with the bungalow dwelling house messuage tenement cook-rooms stables sheds and all other erections built and standing thereon which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward F Nos. 2478 (1) and 2478 (A) and Street Nos. 1172 and 1172 A and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the South by a Road called Gabanji Hill Road leading from the said Parel Tank Road to Waghaswari temple, on or towards the East by the property of Hormasji Cowasji Genarama and on or towards the West and North by the said Parel Tank Road.

Dated this 25th day of January.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 492

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3460.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the baling press in Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj Gully Gate of Mooljі Jaitha Market and on account and at the risk of B. L. Kakarania of Calcutta:—

5 bales each 50 pieces Country Grey Shirtings, 10½ lbs. of a Sholapur Mill.

7 bales each 50 pieces Country Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs. of a Sholapur Mill.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY MONDAY 27TH JANUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Schoen House," Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and plateware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield suite, Chesterfield easy chairs, handsome cabinets, file cabinets, rich carpets, flower vases, pictures, sweettoned "Kohalar and Campbell" cottage piano, glass, silver show case, iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, clothes and gown press marble top, dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving top writing table, book cases, mirrored hatstand, rich table ornaments, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an English gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES PINK APPLE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of The Officer Incharge Expeditionary Force Canteens (A. S. C.) Bombay Base.

24 cases each 78 Tins Pine Apples Cubes.
1 case each 62 Tins Pine Apple Cubes.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery in three days.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Abdurrahim Hajee Mohamed Rafee Awazee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hajee Aga Hoosain Lari and Co.

EX. S.S. "SCINDHIA."

V. B. 7156 Bombay.—10 bales each 50 pieces Leepman White Shirtings No. 1500.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within four days. The goods are lying at the Docks and will be sold on delivery order.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Jan., 1919.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 194, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR, Ex. s.s. "Shuster."

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Sultanally Shushtary and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Aga Mirza Mohamood Shirazi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shed No. 5, Alexandra Docks:—

500 bags of Egyptian Loaf Sugar (36 by 1.50 kilos) marked "Bekhor" and ex. s.s. Shuster.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 3 days after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Aga Gulam Hussein Lari and all persons interested in the Enquity of Redemption of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1916, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece of Government leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1056 square-yards or threabouts and bounded on the east by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another on the north by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/368 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. B. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on the west by the property in the occupation of Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others and on the south by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithabai M. Jeejeebhoy: and upon which said piece of Government leasehold land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF LINSEED AND CASTORSEED, damaged ex. s.s. "Chindwara."

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, and on the following days, each day, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 12 (where the goods are lying):—

A large number of bags of Linseed and Castorseed, damaged ex. s.s. "Chindwara."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES JUBILEE STRIPED AND SHINING.

Under instructions from Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL Attorneys for Messrs. SUNDERDAS MEGHJI, Cloth Merchants of English Lane Mooljі Jetha Cloth Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Chunilal Bhagwandas Cloth Merchant of Sunder Chawk, Muljі Jetha Cloth Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 30th day of January 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of the said Messrs. Sunderdas Meghji in English Lane, aforesaid.

R—102—B—3 packages Jubilee striped and shining, of the office of Messrs. Kharas Bros.

The above packages will be open to inspection at the shop of the said Messrs. Sunderdas Meghji from the morning of the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to the said Messrs. Sunderdas Muljі or to the under-signed

CRAWFORD. & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Jan., 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES ENGLISH MADE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljі Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas.

1 package English-made White Dhotees, quality of Chelchabili or other 8 to 12 yards.

5 packages English-made Dhotees Aloki Rambha (quality of No. 6038) 8 to 12 yards.

5 packages English-made Dhotees Zulfapari (quality of No. 6038) 8 to 12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljі Jetha Market by order of Messrs. H. M. Syed and on account and at the risk of Seth Kapurchand Dawarkadas.

12 bales each 80 pieces Bleached checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6666½.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES DUPATTAS MANUFACTURED BY THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

On FRIDAY, the 14th February, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at the shop of Messrs. Ramanlal Venilal, the selling Agent of the Company, at Govind Gully, Muljі Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser V. Manakavelu Mudliar of Banglore.

18 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1705, Banglore Pati 43 inches 5½ yards, 1 5/16 lbs.

30 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1706, Banglore Pati, 50 inches 6 yards, 1 10/16 lbs.

13 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1707, Banglore Pati, 50 inches 7 yards, 1 14/16 lbs.

11 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1708, Banglore Pati, 50 inches 8 yards, 2 2/16 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Jan., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF NUTS, REVETS AND VICERS.

Government, tram contractor, and ship chandler has good chance to buy above things. SALE ON 28TH JANUARY, 1919, TUESDAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction near Two Tanks, 2nd Duncan Lane by order of Mr. Adamji Essaji and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Taher Ali Abdul Ali.

Revets:—
10/16 ins. by 1½ ins. to 10/16 ins. by 2½ ins., 60 cwts. in all size.
12/16 ins. by 2½ ins. to 12/16 ins. by 3½ ins. 20 cwts. in all size.
14/16 ins. by 1½ ins. to 14/16 ins. by 3½ ins. 70 cwts. in all size.
Nuts:—¾ ins., 14/16 ins.
Vicers:—10/16 ins., 12/16 ins., 14/16 ins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Property on view at 2nd Duncan Road, Two Tanks, behind Chor Bazar.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL!

The most beautiful and talented star of the stage:

MADAME OLGA PETROVA

in the 5 parts of Super-Dramatic Action:

"The Heart of a Painted Woman."

Showing how a rich spendthrift was taught how his money could be used for a most befitting cause by a young girl.

SPLENDID SPECTACLE, SUPERB IDEAS, HIGH CULTURE.

EFFECTIVE ACTING BY METRO'S CLEVER ARTISTES.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2; Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
A GREAT GALAXY OF NEWS
5 LATEST NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE
showing the most up to date incidents of the Armistice Day and after.

The House of Hate
featuring
MISS PEARL WHITE
15th & 16th Episodes.

NOTICE.

The Management regret to announce that owing to non-arrival of shipment they will be unable to show the balance of "The House of Hate" for a week or so.

LOOK OUT.
NEXT WEEK
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"A Daughter of the West"
One of the latest and best of this charming young star.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday. 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
Episodes 8th and 9th of the
THRILLING MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring the dainty
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum
presents tonight and during the week
the fourth instalment
OF THE MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
also a two-reel Comedy with
the **famous Fatty**
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd., Attractions

EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGER—James McGrath.
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
War Topical Week!

Films showing the remarkable scenes during the **last days of the War and early days of the Armistice.**

4 PATHE GAZETTES 4
2 TOPICAL BUDGETS 2
showing the following
REMARKABLE WORLD EVENTS!
HOW LONDON CELEBRATED VICTORY
PRINCE OF WALES IN LIBERATED TOWNS
THE KING IN LONDON
SILVER BADGE MEN'S DEMONSTRATION
BRITISH CITIZENS IN LILLE
Scenes after 4 years' Captivity
American Troops leaving the trenches
THE LAST ÆRIAL FIGHT
Fritz attacks an American Observation Balloon
PURSUING RETREATING GERMANS
MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER
LORD SINHA IN MANCHESTER.
ZEEBRUGGE to-day
What the British Navy achieved.
The Immortal Story of Zeebrugge.
FOCH AND CLEMENCEAU
London's Glorious Welcome.
Further Pictures of the Surrender of
THE GERMAN FLEET
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his latest mutual Comedy
"THE FIREMAN."

EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES McGRATH.
To-Night's the Night
for a
LONDON VARIETY BILL
A Complete English Music Hall Show.
LAURA GUERITE
presents a
VARIETY BANQUET
in 10 Bites
LAURA GUERITE
LAURA GUERITE
LAURA GUERITE
The World's Star
CARLTON CHASE
A Singing Light Comedian.
EDYTH HYLAND
The Phenomenal Soprano
HAL
The Juggling Jester
ALMA WAITE AND BEAUTY CHORUS
BERTIE & BENSON
In a Potpourri of foolishness
DOROTHY SUTTON, HUGO GRAHAM & CO
in a one act Comedy sketch "Camouflage"
BERTIE
Expert Step Dancer
GEORGE ROSS
The One Man Music Hall.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co up to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			110
" " Sales of East Indian			5,000
" " Imports			19.13
Mid. Americans spot			27.30
Egyptian F.G.F sakels			24.62
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.		25.28
	May		22.11
	July		24.71
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.		23.11
	May		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.48+4
Feb.	17.42+2
Mar.	16.37+2
April	15.18—4

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.
New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.19—.25
Feb.	17.03—.38
Mar.	15.85—.41
April	14.72—.50

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	15.64
"	" Fully Good	15.79
"	" Fine	15.29
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	17.07
"	" Fully Good	17.82
"	" Fine	18.32
"	Broach Good	17.42
"	" Fully Good	13.17
"	" Fine	18.42

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Cloth:—Very slow. Yarns:—Irregular.
Water Twist 3/2
Printers Cloth 67/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 17th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	Nil.
" Forwarded	75,000
" Imports	76,000
" Stock	447,000
Actual Weekly Sales	5,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

There was very little doing in the market for jute mill shares, although prices were fairly well maintained. Coal shares attracted a little attention and Kasta, Raneegunge and Singarans improved a few points. There was a fair volume of business reported in industrials, Clivedens being quoted at Rs. 17 and Furkating Saws at Rs. 13. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Jumoni 15-8, Kasta 7-8 p. Raneegunge 33-12, Satpukuria 12-8, Singaran "A" 10-8.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 503, Anglo India (ord) 269, Barnagore (ord) 120, Caledonian (ord) 523, Fort William (ord) 308, Kamarhatty (ord) 616, Reliance (ord) 34, Standard (ord) 509.

Tea:—Dhunsiri 1-4 p, Gohpur 13-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 37-4, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 180, Britannia Brass 10-4, Chemical Industries 23-8, Clivedon Coke 17-4, Dunbar Cotton (pref) 105, Furkating Saw Mills 13, Indian Tanneries 19-10, Nagpur Clay 22-4, Port Shipping 28-4, Standard Wagon (ord) 3 p, Zenith Engineering 12-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-6 to 74-10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, Jan. 23.
Jan. 26.
S. S. Tosan Maru—Yamamato—Kobe, Dec. 20.
S. S. Queda—Moxon—Rangoon, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25.

S. S. Mandala, Swansen, London, etc.
S. S. Loredano, Regasta, Calcutta.
S. S. Maur, Marcussen, Bangkok via Colombo.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance on Saturday:—

S. S. City of Calcutta, Rigby, Liverpool via Karachi.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer City of Baroda for Liverpool.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on the 23rd instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mandala:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C. J. Swansen, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for London, etc., with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Loredano:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loredano, 2,652 tons, Captain Regasta, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain G. Marcussen, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. V. Rigby, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 25th January 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
F	Khosrou	2422	S Africa	6-2-19	T Morrison & Co
G	Lanka	856	N F	N F	D R I M
M	Gregory				
	Apear	2961	N F	N F	M M & Co
30 ton crane					
	Sutton Hall	2376	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Kuphns Pholas Flamingo		2/3 days	C Engineer	B P T
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravatti	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	849	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	Bangalore	27-1-19	
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	2-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
5	Bahrein	1408	Suez	30-1-19	T Morrison & Co
6	Moora	3162	London	25-1-19	M M & Co
12	Kenkon Mara No. 8	2257		N F	H S Shustary & Co
16	Shushtar	1718		Suez	P G S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
14	Linga	958	Karachi	27-1-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Castalia	4083	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
3	Chakdina	1580	N F	N F	B I S N Co
4	Bankura	1605	N F	N F	M M & Co
7	Mandala	5190	London	25-1-19	M M & Co
8	City of Calcutta	4891	Karachi	27-1-19	K Nixon
9	Egra	2345	N F	N F	M M & Co
10	Karadenlz.	3259	Bushire	27-1-19	D R I M
11	Nankin	6858	London	31-1-19	M M & Co
12	City of Baroda	3305	N F	N F	K Nixon & Co
13	Kepong	1322	Basrah	N F	D R I M
15	Margaret Haney	803	N F	N F	D R I M
16	Sydney Reid	1842	Calcutta	N F	D R I M
	Jetty end Vasna	4070	Basrah	26-1-19	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah	2933	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
DUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Erinpura	3158	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Hwankun	1777	N F	N F	D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S. S. Crossby Hall for New York:—10 bales woollen carpets, Messrs. King and Co.

S. S. Nankin for London:—61 cwts. chutney, N. K. Jusawala; 65 cwts. turmeric, Lukmanji Ebrahmji; 1,023½ cwts. myrabollum, Kalyandass Bros.; 300 cwts. chutney, D. D. Framjee and Co.; 65 cwts. ground nuts cakes, 39 cwts. nux vomica, H. Currani and Co.; 225 lbs. tortoise shells, E. Nowroji and Co.

S. S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Sutton Hall for Hull:—8,008 cwts. myrabollum, Dinsaji Bhikaji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S. S. Bahrein from Aden, Agents T. Morrison and Co.:—144 bags gum Arabic, 100 packages gum Arabic, 73 bags gum Myrrah, 6 packages gum fiah-fiah, 728 bags gum incense, 1 bag gum coarse, 50 casks antimony, 100 packages alkali, 5 bundles fish-fins, 25 bundles sheep skins, 7 bundles ivory, 10 cases whisky, 6 cases cigarettes, 6 bundles cotton raw.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Jan. 24.

Weather is slowly clearing in the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, local in the submontane districts of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces while a few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa and Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report:—Sambalpur three-quarters of an inch, Bahraich a half and Gopalpur one.

Disturbed conditions are again approaching north-west India from the west.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear in the west Punjab, but have become moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south-west Punjab. Night temperature is above the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is below normal in the west of the division; in the east night temperature is above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues above normal in the eastern districts of Rajputana. Day temperature is generally below normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner but is in excess at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in north Gujarat and Central India West and are clear elsewhere. Humidity remains in defect in Kathiawar and in excess in Central India West and are clear elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and locally in Kathiawar; night temperature is above the average in the area of cloud and is normal or below normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces. The sky is overcast at Raipur and is moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues above normal. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect; night temperature is lower, but is still above the average in the southern and eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is locally below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and in excess at Nazamabad. Night temperature continues above the average in east Hyderabad, but has decreased and is slightly below the average in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The only rainfall reported this morning is 0.55" at Trivandrum. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Night temperature continues above the average in the Peninsula with the exception of the Bombay Presidency. The disturbance in the Persian Gulf has caused 0.24" of rain at Muskat and a light shower at Jask and is advancing eastwards.

A few showers appear probable on the north Madras coast and in south Hyderabad.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th Jan 1919

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.948	Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.6	"
Dew Point	59.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.612	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	8.7	"
Minimum do	68.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, WNE, ENE, WNW, NW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	163	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	25	m 4 12	24 11	25	m 11 25	19 0
		e 6 25a	23 11		11 46a	23 5
Sun.	26	m 5 15	24 4	26	m 0 42a	18 10
		e 8 16a	24 6			
Mon.	27	m 6 26	24 1	27	m 1 47	22 8
		e 9 15a	25 6		1 49a	18 4
Tues.	28	m 8 1	24 4	28	m 2 58	21 7
		e 9 54a	26 6		2 1a	17 7
Wed.	29	m 9 10	24 11	29	m 3 45	22 8
		e 10 25a	27 7		3 28a	12 9
Thur.	30	m 10 0	25 10	30	m 4 26	19 8
		e 1a	28 6		4 4a	16 9
Fri	31	m 10 45	26 8	31	m 5 4	18 9
		e 11 54a	29 3		e 4 47a	15 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 25 (Saturday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m.	Sunset. 6h. 27m.
" 26 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 28m.
" 27 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 29m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 29m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 30 (Thursday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 31 (Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 31m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1519, Jan. 23, 10h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 24, 4h. 25.3m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m. p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 53.0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th January, 1919, was 30.149 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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NIVERSITY.

A. CURRICULUM.

nnual meeting of the Senate of the University was held in the Sir ji Jehangir Hall of the University on rday evening, Sir C. H. Setalvad, the Chancellor, presiding.

the outset, Dr. Viegas congratulated Vice-Chancellor on the honour of Knight-od bestowed on his saying it was richly deserved by Sir Chimanlal owing to his long public services—particularly in the cause of education.

The Vice-Chancellor thanked the Senate, and said that he was gratified by the honour because he thought it was in recognition of the manner in which the Senate had managed the affairs of the University, and had kept up the best traditions of higher education.

The Vice-Chancellor then said that the Senate had heard the news of the death of H. R. H. Prince John, with great regret. They, therefore, expressed their dutiful sympathy towards their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress in their sad bereavement.

Prof. Paranjpye then moved:—

(1) That the following paragraph be substituted for paragraph I, Regulation 46, page 77 of the current University Calendar:—

"Candidates for the Pass Degree will be examined in subjects I, II and III specified below. Candidates for the Honours-Degree will be examined only in subjects I and II.

I.—English Language and Literature, with Composition.

II.—One of the following six groups:—

(a) Languages.
(b) Mathematics.
(c) History and Economics.
(d) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(e) Physics and Chemistry.
(f) Botany and Zoology.

III.—One of the following to be chosen by the candidate, provided that the subject so chosen, be not a subject taken by him in the Optional group:—

(a) One of the following Languages:—Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Avesta and Pahlavi, Pali, Persian, German, Marathi, Kanarese, Gujarati, Urdu.
(b) History of England and Political Economy.
(c) Logic and Elements of Ethics.
(d) Logic and Elements of Psychology.
(e) Physics.
(f) Chemistry.
(g) Botany.
(h) Zoology.

There will be two papers in each of the above subjects; these papers being identical with the corresponding pass papers of the Optional group. In (c), (f), (g) and (h) there will also be two practical examinations which will be identical with the pass practical examinations in the Optional groups (e) and (f). The nature of the papers in the Vernaculars will be the same as that of the papers in the Second Languages for the Pass Examination."

(2) That the following Regulation be substituted for Regulation 40 (page 76 of the Calendar):—

"40. Candidates who appear only for the Pass Degree Examination must, in order to pass the examination, obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks separately in Compulsory, English, in the Optional Group and in subject III. In the Optional Group (c) or (d) and also in the alternatives (e), (f), (g) and (h) in subject III, candidates must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks allotted to the practical examinations taken together. Should a candidate, however, not obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks under one head of passing only, he shall be declared to have passed the examination if, on a review of his marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present at the final meeting decide that he should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtains an aggregate of at least 40 per cent. of the total marks obtainable."

(3) That Regulations 40 and 46 as amended above be brought into operation at the B.A. Examination to be held in 1921 and subsequent years.

INADEQUACY OF PRESENT COURSE.

Prof. Paranjpye said in the moving of the proposition, his object was the securing of a modification of the step taken by them about seven or eight years ago, when their B.A. curriculum was altered. It was then contended that the old B.A. course did not attach sufficient importance to the Optional groups, and that the students who desired specialization in some particular subjects, were not granted facilities. Hence the old course was then changed, but their experience of six years showed that the Honours-course, in its revised form, proved satisfactory, allowing as it did sufficient scope to those students who desired specialization in particular subjects. The same, however, was not the case with the Pass B.A. course, which, he thought, was not sufficient to keep the students occupied for the two years, which period the students were required to spend at their colleges before appearing in that examination. Hence it was found that Pass-students generally, in their first year of the two-year term, slacked off greatly, and tried to get their Pass-degree by passing the examination after the work of only one year. As he thought the Pass-course was easy, Mr. Paranjpye desired to urge so to raise it as to afford the students an incentive to do a good amount of work.

The proposition was seconded by Prof. Limaye.

PROF. KANITKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Prof. K. R. Kanitkar in moving an amendment said that candidates for the Pass-degree should be examined in the first two subjects and in a part of subject II. in which candidates might choose to add to their knowledge. He, therefore, desired to delete subject III. The whole of the Pass-course, he thought, was not inadequate. He submitted that in Physics and Chemistry the Pass-students did a fair amount of work. Hence he thought that the necessity of enlarging the course arose only in the case of those subjects where it was not sufficient. He was against disturbing a course which was adequate.

Mr. K. Natrajan, in seconding the amendment, said the proposition of Principal Paranjpye aimed at the undoing of what was done in the time of Lord Sydenham. He thought no mistake was made by the Senate in revising the B.A. curriculum 7 years ago. He sincerely regretted that this proposition had been brought forward. The present curriculum, aimed at the creation of manliness in [illegible] as well as the encouragement of originality, after freeing them from certain compulsory subjects. He reminded the Senate that whereas previously the students had been compelled to take up three subjects, the students were now allowed the option of making their choice in two groups only.

NO CHANGE WANTED.

Principal Robertson said he was against the proposition as well as the amendment. A student, he said, besides undergoing a course in a second language, if he takes English as his voluntary subject, has to read 3733 pages of text-books and also annotations. He strongly opposed the addition of a third subject for the examination, just in the interests of the students. He thought the whole question needed reconsideration. If the introduction of compulsory history was the object in view, he did not object to that if the courses in compulsory and voluntary English were simultaneously reduced.

Principal Percy-Anstey said that he did not think it at all desirable to make any addition to the number of examinations.

Dr. H. Mann proposed that the Senate should resolve itself into a committee to consider the number of subjects for Pass-course,—whether they should be two or three.

Mr. Gharpure seconded Dr. Mann's proposition.

On being put to the vote it was carried, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the question in committee.

QUESTION CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

The Vice-Chancellor urged the committee to direct attention to the decision of the question whether or not they should add a subject to the present course, as there was a strong divergence of opinion on it.

Mr. N. M. Samarth said he was in favour of reducing, if possible, the number of subjects from the present course rather than see addition made of a single subject.

Dr. Mann moved that there should be a third subject for the B.A. Pass-course. He thought that the quality of work the students did, was not raised by the reduction of the number of subjects. He was therefore in favour of a larger course of study and insisting upon good work being done.

Prof. Limaye seconded the proposition.

Principal Wilkinson said he thought that the mental calibre of students studying for the Honours degree was greater than that of the students studying for the Pass-degree. He submitted that it was wrong to associate students of these two classes in the lecture rooms or to give them the same papers in their examination. His opinion was that the teaching of Honours-degree—or at least a greater part of it—ought to be taken over by the University, leaving the work of the teaching for the Pass-degree to colleges.

Prof. P. A. Wadia said that, so far as the subjects of History and Philosophy were concerned, it was his emphatic opinion that the subject matter of that study was more than enough to keep the students occupied for two years.

The proposition was put to the vote and was lost.

So, the committee resolved to recommend the Senate not to increase the course.

MR. PARANJPYE'S PROPOSITION LOST.

The Senate was then re-formed. As the resolution was passed in the committee, all the amendments standing on the agenda paper were withdrawn.

Mr. Paranjpye's proposition was then put to the vote and lost.

I. D. F.

VOLUNTARY TRAINING TO CONTINUE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

In response to a representation made by the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyengar to the Commander-in-Chief regarding the undesirability of suspending training in the Indian Defence Force, the following reply has been received:—"It is only intention to suspend compulsory training in I. D. F units. I am to state there is no objection to members of the I. D. F. continuing to undergo training provided attendance is voluntary."

DEATH OF MR. H. D. ALLEN.

WELL-KNOWN CAWNPORE MERCHANT.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 25.

Mr. H. D. Allen, died suddenly this morning of heart failure at his residence, The Retreat. Mr. Allen was the Director of the Cawnpore Woolen Mills and of Allen Bros. Co., Ltd., and was closely connected with Cooper Allen Co., Ltd., and the North-West Tannery Co., Ltd. All these factories and offices remained closed to-day in honour of the memory of the deceased. Mr. Allen took great interest in the welfare work amongst Indian Christians in Cawnpore and his charities were very extensive. He was also a trustee of the Wynhery Orphanage, Mussooree. Mr. Allen leaves a widow and four children, for whom great sympathy is felt.

THE "INQILAB."

DELHI'S NEW URDU WEEKLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

A high class Urdu weekly, the "Inqilab," is to be started from Delhi next week. It will advocate Hindu-Muslim unity and represent the real sentiments of the people on important questions of the day. It will also plead for the reasonable and special demands of the Musalmans. The journal has the support and good wishes of all leading publicists of Upper India.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS,

CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING LEAVE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Officers other than regulars and other British ranks except those serving on a normal engagement, who are now on leave in India from the United Kingdom or expeditionary forces and who do not desire to return to the United Kingdom for demobilisation, may be granted an extension of leave if so desirous, pending release from army service.

Officers holding permanent commission in the regular army and other ranks serving on normal engagement should be sent to the United Kingdom on expiration of leave, except that other ranks serving on normal engagements, whose period of colour service has expired or is due to expire prior to the 11th February 1919, may be granted an extension of leave pending discharge or transfer to the reserve.

Leave may be granted by the G. O's. C. divisions and independent brigades and the ranks, names and regimental numbers of all those granted leave together with the units to which they belong and the period of leave granted should be telegraphed as early as possible, in the case of officers to the military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief and in the case of other ranks to the Adjutant General in India.

The following information should also be furnished:—(1) The country or locality to which the officer or the soldier wishes to proceed on demobilisation, (2) whether he has or has not assured employment, (3) if he has assured employment the nature thereof and the name of the employment or the firm.

Officers and men now on leave in India, who are eligible or desirous of an extension of leave under the above terms, should communicate at once with the nearest divisional or brigade headquarters, giving the particulars required.

MR PATEL'S BILL.

A CALCUTTA SUPPORT.

A well attended meeting of Hindus of Calcutta, was held at 2, Halsibagan Road, on the 19th instant presided over by Mr. H. C. Guha, Bar-at-Law, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Some of the prominent members of the Namasudra community were present. A special feature of the meeting was the presence of a young Hindu lady who spoke in support of the Bill.

The resolution runs as follows:—

"That whereas perusal of Hindu history, the Hindu Sastras, epics and dramas convinces us that inter-caste marriages were recognised as lawful and valid in ancient India; and whereas this meeting firmly believes that the passing of the Bill into law would not only result in the recognition of the individual liberty of citizens in social matters, which should characterise all civilised societies, but it will also go a great way in remedying many crying social evils such as enforcing exorbitant dowries, the practical purchase of girls for marriage, the paucity of women and girls in some castes, etc., and whereas this meeting believes that the Bill is quite harmless in its nature, this meeting composed of Brahmin, Kayestha, Namasudra adn Nabasak castes of Hindus lends its whole-hearted support to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's Hindu Inter-caste Marriage Bill and requests that the Government of India will be pleased to see to its enactment."

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

FAST GATHERING STRENGTH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Presiding this evening at the prize distribution of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Schools, his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay said that the movement in favour of women's education was fast gathering strength. During the quinquennium ending with 1916-17 the number of public schools for girls increased in Bengal from 6,957 to 9,520 and number of girl pupils under instruction from 222,576 to 285,398.

His Excellency pointed out that it must be perfectly obvious to every impartial observer that the curriculum which included such subjects as hygiene, nursing, needlework, cookery and domestic work must be of a far greater practical value to the Indian girl than the curriculum designed with a single eye upon the Matriculation examination. It must be equally obvious to any moderately observant person that the Matriculation certificate in Bengal has acquired so extraordinary and so fictitious a value in the eyes of the people that it was difficult to persuade them to adopt what is obviously a more rational course.

BANK OF MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The Directors' statement of affairs of the Bank of Madras for the half year ended 30th December, 1918, shows that the balance brought forward for 30th June, 1918, is Rs. 3,84,356-4-5, less bonus to staff Rs. 87,579-14-2, making the sum of Rs. 2,96,773-6-3. The profit for the half year after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts amounts to Rs. 6,10,773-10-4, making a total of Rs. 9,07,550-0-7. Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. were paid for the half year and the average bank rate for the period was 5.47 as compared with 6.64 in the corresponding period last year.

MR. H. P. MODY AND THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been following for some time the correspondence which has appeared on the subject of Mr H. P. Mody's connection with the Town Hall Meeting. It is a matter of regret that persistent attacks should be levelled against a man who has been placed in a position in which he cannot very well defend himself. From a sense of fair play I write this and I trust you will give me some space in your columns.

I have reasons to say that Mr. Mody was in disagreement with many things done by his colleagues in the Committee, and that he was not in touch with everything that transpired there. I believe many persons must be knowing with me that he tried his best to persuade his associates to come round to his point of view in various things but without any success. These are matters upon which Mr. Mody cannot but be silent, unless it is expected that he should publish confidential discussions or give away those with whom he was associated. I am glad Mr. Mody has declined to discuss in public his share in the organisation of the Town Hall Meeting even at the risk of having his reputation damaged in certain quarters. But surely, there is such a thing as decency in public life and it would be indeed an unpleasant departure if everybody who was not in agreement with his colleague should be at liberty to denounce him. So far I am in thorough agreement with Mr. Mody.

I am, however, of opinion that Mr. Mody would have been well advised to have resigned his position as a Secretary. I do not know why he did not adopt that course. Perhaps he allowed his sense of loyalty to carry him too far, or perhaps he thought it more desirable to keep on and endeavour to induce his colleagues to accept his point of view. To my mind the decision was not quite fortunate, but it certainly should not prejudice him in the eyes of any right-thinking man unless entirely ignorant of Mr. Mody's real attitude.

So far as the meeting itself is concerned, I have no personal knowledge of what happened. But a few friends who were lucky enough to be present at the show tell me that Mr. Mody did his best to enforce equal conditions for all and that he bore with much patience and good humour the ebullitions of feeling of a crowd which was, very naturally, in an unpleasant mood. He did everything to secure fair play all round and if he failed it was certainly not his fault.

Some people in ignorance of the real facts,—for I do not wish to impute motives to anybody,—have gone so far as to suggest that Mr. Mody should be thrown out at the next election. It has not been denied that he has been doing most useful work in the Corporation. What is urged now is that in view of what he is supposed to have done in connection with the Town Hall Meeting he should be turned out of a place, where he has admittedly served with zeal and distinction. Nothing can be more illogical than such an argument, and as I do not believe that people have utterly lost their sense of proportion, I need not labour to prove its absurdity. Mr. Mody's record of public service however short has undoubtedly been clean and honourable and I do not believe he needs any recommendation either to his constituency or to the public.

I do not hold any brief for Mr. Mody. I was a requisitionist myself—though a member of the Home Rule League, I was and still am,—but I strongly disapprove of the proceedings of the Town Hall Meeting and am as keen as anybody in denouncing those responsible for the pitiable farce enacted on the 11th December. However, I cannot sit quiet and let criticism, both unjust and unfair, be passed on one for whose character and independence of spirit I have undoubted respect.

I beg to enclose herewith my card for your information.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

MADRAS CINEMA PROPRIETOR CHARGED.

ALLEGATIONS OF CHEATING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

At the town Police Court yesterday Mr. W. H. Nurse, the agent of Rajah Venugopal Bahadur, charged Mr. Rustomji Dorabjee, the proprietor of the Wellington Cinema, with cheating. Complainant stated in his sworn affidavit that he entered into agreement on 27th February, 1917, to erect building for the cinema theatre on the premises of the stable belonging to Rajah Venugopal Bahadur in accordance with a plan to be submitted by the lessee and to lease the same on certain terms and conditions.

It is alleged that the accused obtained the complainant's signature on 17th September on the document then drafted by false pretences, with the deliberate object of setting up a fraudulent contention that the maximum outlay was to be Rs. 50,000 and that he was, therefore, liable to pay lower rent. The complaint, therefore, charged the accused with deceiving him by fraudulently and dishonestly inducing him to sign the document, which he would not have done but for the accused's false representation, thus causing damage to him. The case is adjourned to 7th February.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Donations to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund in response to the Viceroy's appeal include rupees one lakh from the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Rs. 51,000 from the Maharaja of Patiala and Rs. 25,000 from the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

S. S. Tosan Maru: The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Tosan Maru, 2,834 tons, Captain T. Yamamato, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on 20th ultimo, with a general cargo

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on 15th instant, with a cargo of rice.

LADY WILLINGDON'S HOSTEL FOR WOMEN,

A WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

One of the most pressing needs in Bombay at the present time is to found a home for women-workers.

To meet this need the Lady Willingdon's Hostel for Women is being started and will provide accommodation for women of all races. Any woman be she European, Mahomedan, Jew or Hindu, who is in need of a good home, will be able to obtain one at a reasonable cost.

It is desired to make the Hostel self-supporting, and if only it can be started free from debt it is confidently expected that this can be accomplished. Therefore, members of all communities are earnestly asked to respond liberally to this appeal for funds.

The Building Committee has the pleasure to publish below the second list of donations, for which it tenders its best thanks to the donors:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,29,823; Mrs. Turner Laing, Rs. 2,000; R. D. Sethna, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Neville Hunt, Rs. 500; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 500; N. G. Wadia Charity Fund, Rs. 500; Dadiba M. Dalal, Esq., Rs. 300; In Memoriam, Rs. 250; A. J. Bilimoria, Esq., Rs. 200; H. Cheetham, Esq., Rs. 100; E. H. Cheetham, Esq., Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, O.B.E., Rs. 100; Messrs. Hill Son and Knox, Rs. 100; Messrs. Herbert and Son, Rs. 100; Lowjee Megjee, Esq., J.P., Rs. 100; J. L. Rieu, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 50; R. N. Kent, Esq., P.W.D., Rs. 50; Capt. N. F. J. Wilson, R.I.M., Rs. 50, and S. E. Warden, Esq. (in memory of his wife), Rs. 25. Total Rs. 1,35,848.

Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, A. Turner Laing, Esq., Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

GRIEVANCES OF PROOF EXAMINERS IN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my letter appearing in your People's Journal on the 30th last month regarding grievances of proof examiners in Government Central Press, it is my duty to inform you that the word "compulsory" therein was taken up, I believe, by Government who asked the Superintendent, Government Printing, whether any compulsion to contribute to war loan was exercised upon us. The Superintendent, Government Printing, Mr. E. E. Coombs, turned up yesterday and made enquiries into the matter, which, however, by a letter published in your to-day's paper, goes to prove the fact in our favour as that letter also speaks of the forced contribution to war loan. The Manager in order to throw the blame off his shoulders, ordered the Hon. Secretary of the Government Central Press Employees Cooperative Credit Society to prepare a statement that there was no compulsion exercised on us to contribute to war loan and that in future the contribution should be left at our option. This statement was signed by us all since to all appearance it proves that there was compulsion at first and now it is made optional. The Manager only is to be blamed for this, because it was he that called for the meeting and induced us in a roundabout way to give money to war loan from our war allowances. This was not the way for him to make us contribute to war loan. He could have easily told us that there was a post office at the Secretariat, just near the Press, where we could go and buy cash certificates at our leisure and convenience and that too if any money was left from our hardly sufficient pay. We would have all been prepared to give this money to war loan and ungrudgingly borne these hard days had this been done and had he been fair and just in his treatment towards us. First of all he is wasting Government money by bringing Head Examiners from up-country, and paying them double second class fare when he can get better men from the Department itself, who are capable of carrying on the work of the Head Examiner. He has also brought a proof reader and placed him above some of the poorly-paid ones, who have put in 15 to 20 years' service patiently waiting for their turns in higher grades. But when they are barred in this manner what should they feel towards their Superior? I know for certain that the whole Reading Department is discontented, but is afraid to voice the grievances to Government or in the papers for fear of losing their daily bread.—Yours, etc.,

FACTA.

Jan. 23.

REPRESENTATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

MR. SHINDE'S VIEWS.

In a statement presented to the Franchise Committee by Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission, in his private capacity, he proposes an extension of the franchise to all those whose annual income is over Rs. 300 and who have read up to the Vernacular School Final Examination; in the case of the members of the Depressed Classes he would have the franchise lowered still. For the Depressed Classes property qualification should be an annual income of Rs. 144 and the literary qualification the passing of the fourth Vernacular Standard in any primary school recognised by Government. And in order that the stigma of untouchability which, in popular imagination at present lies upon them, should be completely washed out as soon as possible, he would insist that representatives of these classes should be admitted to the Legislative Councils and local bodies for the purpose of voicing the feelings and safeguarding the interests of their classes. Mr. Shinde would have at least five seats reserved for the depressed classes, one each for Karnatak, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Sindh and Bombay City, supposing the Council to consist of 150 members. The representatives of the depressed classes should be elected by electorates of those classes only, to be specially formed on the franchise above-mentioned. He regards that such representation on a communal basis would be highly beneficial to these communities by way of political training and as a step towards their social uplift.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Prof. Anstey's lecture on the "Sociological Basis of Economics," University Library, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Mails for Seychelles Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. Umfali, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Rev. Dr. Scott Memorial: Presentation of Purse to Dr. Scott, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 5.30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday, the 31st instant at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.).

A UNIVERSITY LECTURE

Prof. Anstey's next lecture on the "Sociological Basis of Economics," will, in order to meet the convenience of the public, be given in the University Library to-day at 6 p.m., instead of at 4 p.m., as previously announced.

A LECTURE ON SANITATION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Principles of Sanitation" with the help of the magic lantern. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

REV. DR. SCOTT MEMORIAL.

A gathering of friends and admirers and the past and present pupils of Dr. Scott, will be held at the Wilson College, Chowpatty on Saturday, the 1st February, 1919, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when a purse will be offered to Dr. R. Scott in appreciation of his services. The Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, will preside on the occasion. All those who have subscribed to the purse and all Wisonians are invited to the meeting.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 25th

			Total up-to-date.	
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Total	..	1829-0		8,16,067-4

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DR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE,

TRIBUTE OF ELPHINSTONIANS.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA UNVEILS PORTRAIT.

FUNCTION AT SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea performed yesterday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, of Bombay, the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. There was a large and distinguished company present, including the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Sir H. A. Wadia, Sir M. B. Chaubal, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir S. B. Broacha the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, the Hon. Sir Rahim Bukhsh, the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Prof. A. L. Covernton, Prof. Robertson, Prof. C. I. Sisson, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Shamsul-Ulma Dastur D. P. Sanjana, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. H. M. Masina, Prof. Limaye, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal; Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson and others.

Many of the distinguished personages were most cordially received as they entered the Hall. The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri and Prof. A. L. Covernton were warmly received, and sometime after, the Hon. Mr Surendranath Banerjea and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, coming in, were loudly cheered, and Mr. B. G. Horniman, who entered a little later, received an ovation.

PRINCIPAL COVERTON'S TRIBUTE TO DADABHAI.

Professor A. L. Covernton, Principal of the Elphinstone College, opening the proceedings, said:—

We are gathered here this evening in honour of one of the most distinguished characters of nineteenth-century India, and to mark his conection with the Presidency College of Bombay by unveiling a portrait to be hung in the library of Elphinstone College beside the portraits of those many other distinguished *alumni* of the College—Ranade, Telang, Gokhale, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta. When in June 1917 Dr. Dadabhai died, a movement was started and widely supported by past and present Elphinstonians to associate his memory permanently with the Elphinstone College. It was felt however that in times of war, when other calls upon the public's purse were so numerous and so urgent, it would not be proper to ask for the large sum that would be required to found a scholarship or similar endowment, but that Dr. Dadabhai's admirers should content themselves with hanging a portrait of him in the gallery of great Indian statesmen that is accumulating in the College library. Accordingly a meeting of staff and students, past and present, held on 27th July, 1917, resolved "to place on record their profound regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who as the first Indian professor of his college had heartily devoted himself to the cause of Indian education generally, especially female and who by his high character, singleness of purpose, and sterling patriotism had commanded the universal respect and admiration of his countrymen during a prolonged career of public usefulness and inspired them with lofty aspirations and ideals for their moral and material advancement." A committee was appointed, subscriptions were forthcoming, and the work of painting the portrait was entrusted by the committee to Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, who is himself an Elphinstonian, has been trained in the Bombay School of Art and in England and has successfully accomplished several such commissions. You will shortly acknowledge, I hope, that he has justified the Committee by his execution of the portrait.

The Committee felt that the subscribers and all admirers of Dr. Dadabhai would desire that their tribute to his memory should be made publicly and that for that purpose no fitter theatre could be found than the University Convocation Hall. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the University sympathised and have most kindly granted to us the use of this fine hall. The Committee further felt that their tribute to the first Indian to enter the Mother of Parliaments should come from the lips of one who could give it adequate expression and who spoke with adequate knowledge. The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea was indicated on both counts and more particularly as the oldest associate of the late Dr. Dadabhai. In spite of multifarious preoccupations and responsibilities of the highest order I am glad and grateful to say that he at once acceded to the Committee' request.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT DADABHAI.

I do not intend to delay our proceedings by a lengthy introduction. I shall not however be intruding on the Hon. Mr. Surendranath's domain if I give a few facts, gleaned from College records, to show the character of Dr. Dadabhai's association with the College. It will at least prove that the resolution of the meeting which I have just read was no empty panegyric.

Dadabhai Naoroji was educated in the Bombay Native Education Society's School and joined the college department of the Elphinstone Institution as a student about the beginning of 1840, being appointed to a scholarship in May of that year when his age is said to have been sixteen. His career as a student was a brilliant one, for he held normal scholarships in 1843 and 1845 and in the report of the Board of Education for 1843 he is specially mentioned as winning a prize for Political Economy and being among the most successful and promising pupils of his class in Mathematics and Chemistry. In 1846 and 1847 he performed the duties of Assistant Teacher, presumably with great success, for he was rapidly promoted from a salary of Rs. 50 to one of Rs. 100. In April 1850 he was made Assistant Professor on a salary of Rs. 100 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a very experienced and highly esteemed Assistant and the appointment was so far notable that the Board of Education thought fit to comment at length on it. He is described as "one of the most experienced as well as able men ever educated in the walls of the Institution;" and it is said that the "distinction is conferred upon him in consideration of his great usefulness as well as the very high character he had long borne in the Institution. Every successive Professor had borne testimony to the extent of his acquirements as well as to his zeal and energy; and we have had repeated opportunities of observing his devotion to the cause of native education. In thus marking our sense of his exertions, we venture to express a confident hope that Dadabhai Naoroji will continue his career with the same single-mindedness straightforwardness of purpose which has hitherto characterised him."

FIRST PROFESSORSHIP IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

As Assistant Professor he taught Mechanics to a Guzerati class in the school department of candidates for college scholarships, also Trigonometry to first-year students of the college and he was well reported on by his Professors. From March 1853 he was appointed Acting Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy on a salary of Rs. 300 and about the end of 1854 was made permanent in that post on Rs. 400. This appointment was something of a landmark not only in his life but in the history of Education in this Presidency. He was the first Indian to be appointed to an Elphinstone professorship and the Board of Education dwelt on the importance of the appointment. "We gladly availed ourselves," they say, "of the opportunity of confirming Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the duties of which he had been performing to our entire satisfaction for nearly two years. We feel sure that the distinction that he has thus won by a long and laborious devotion to mathematical studies and by an able discharge of his duties in the Institution will stimulate him to greater exertions. Much will depend upon the result of this first nomination of a Native of India to be a Professor in the Elphinstone Institution. The honour conferred upon is great but the responsibility attached to it is still greater. . . . At the time of the foundation of the professorships a hope was expressed that the happy period would arrived when natives of this country would be qualified for holding them. This expressed hope has ever been borne in mind. It was therefore with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction that we felt ourselves justified in nominating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy—a measure so entirely in accordance with both the letter and spirit of the resolution."

Dadabhai held the post till June 1855 when he left for Europe to join a mercantile house as active manager. He applied to be granted leave without pay on the ground that he would employ a portion of his time in Europe for scientific purposes and in making himself acquainted with recent improvements in science and would be better fitted to instruct the students, on his return. But Government did not see fit to grant him this, as he would be devoting practically the whole of his time to private business. But the refusal was tempered by the remark. "His Lordship in Council considers the loss of your valuable services in the College a cause of regret but that in the event of your returning to this country as you may be expected to do with enlarged knowledge and undiminished zeal for the cause of science, you will have a renewed claim to, consideration in the Department." Apparently Dadabhai resigned his post and left for England in June or July, 1855.

I trust I have not detained you too long over these facts, which are not insignificant. I will now ask the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea to unveil the portrait of Dr. Dadabhai and thereafter to favour us with some words on the subject of our meeting.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT.

The Hon. Mr. Banerjea then unveiled amid loud and prolonged cheering the portrait, which has been painted by Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, and subscribed for by the students, past and present, of the Elphinstone College.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said:—

Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I address myself to the function which you have assigned to me permit me to express my sense of pleasure and gratification at finding myself amid surroundings to which I have been accustomed through my life. I am and have always been an educationist—an educationist first, a public man next. The atmosphere of college-life surcharged with the academic spirit has been the very breath of my nostrils. For thirty-eight years I was a teacher. For a period extending over the lifetime of a generation I had been in close daily and even hourly contact with the youth of my province. I tried to inspire them with my ideals and aspirations. They in their turn rejuvenated me and filled me with the ardour of youth. Between them and myself I tried to establish what I may call a magnetic current, the teacher and the taught acting and re-acting upon one another, strengthening and exalting one another by their mutual interaction. I rejoice to find something of the same kind, even upon a larger scale in this great College, under whose auspices we are met to-day. You have your College Union, your College Parliament under the presidency of your respected Principal supplemented by a Social Service League, to train your students in the practical work of benevolence. I attach the greatest importance to these debating societies which in the words of Macaulay are the nurseries of young orators. They call forth gifts and qualities which are not developed in the class room—facility of expression, readiness of resource, the spirit of compromise so indispensable in life and the business of life. I am glad to note that political subjects are not excluded from discussion by your societies and that you took up the question of the Reform proposals for debate not long ago. This is as it should be, for politics is contemporary history and if the study of the history of the past is encouraged, there is no reason why the study of contemporary events should be banned and barred. Furthermore the students of to-day will be the citizens of the morrow. They must qualify themselves for their civic duties by prolonged preparation and laborious apprenticeship and this training is best obtained under the guidance and supervision of those who control their general education. Young men, sit at the feet of your revered teachers, learn from them those duties which you will have to discharge as citizens under the new responsibilities which will soon devolve upon you. Then, there is the Social Service League in connection with your college which must develop in you the quality of sympathy for the poor and inspire you with the spirit of self-sacrifice in their service. The portrait of Dadabhai Naoroji which you have asked me to unveil will be to you a source of perennial inspiration and unfailing guidance.

A GREAT MAN.

Mr. Principal, I do not use the language of convention or of exaggeration, when I say that I deem it a high honour and a great privilege to preside at this function. For it affords me the opportunity of associating myself with you in honouring the adored memory of one of the greatest Indians of his generation, where private worth and public virtues will enshrine his name in the grateful recollections of his countrymen and who will stand forth for all time to come in the pages of Indian history as our model and as our example. Carlyle has observed in his Hero Worship, a book which I recommend to the younger section of my audience, that the history of a nation is but the history of its great men. A great man is the product of his age, but he gives back with compound interest what he has received from his age. He strengthens, improves, exalts the time-spirit and the time-forces in the midst of which he had been born and brought up. He does something more—he regulates and controls them, leads them on into useful and fructifying channels pregnant with lasting good. I am reminded in this connection of a passage in the "Bhagavat Gita", that immortal contribution of our ancestors to the sacred literature of humanity. Sri Krishna, the divinely inspired Sri Krishna, addressing the great Pandav warrior Arjun on the eve of battle says "I appear from age to age incarnated in flesh and blood for the preservation of religion which is the cement of the universe." Thus thousands of years ago, Carlyle's conception of the semi-divine man found expression in our sacred literature with a spiritual colouring that uplifts it to a higher plane. Divested of its spiritual significance, reduced to the ordinary interpretation which the average man will put upon it, this noble passage meant that every age produces its great men for its highest spheres of work. Their activities may be narrow, they may be circumscribed by geographical and other limitations but the great men are there with their fine qualities dedicated to the service of humanity. Dadabhai Naoroji was a great man of this type—an Indian patriot in the truest sense, serving his country, his conscience and his God with unsurpassed devotion.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

The early association of such a man, the surroundings which contributed to his upbuilding have a practical bearing and significance all their own. They often reveal truths of enduring interest and of widespread application. The outstanding fact of Dadabhai Naoroji's early life was the paramountcy of his mother's influence. This was due to a grave domestic calamity. His father died while yet he was a boy. His widowed mother became his sole protector and guardian. She applied herself to this difficult and delicate task with womanly enthusiasm and courage and with more than womanly insight. How she performed this exalted duty all India knows and to-day the memory of mother and son is linked together in the grateful affections of our people. Ladies and gentlemen, there is no impress more durable on the brow of manhood than the impress of the mother's hand. Years may roll away, time may make its ravages, the memory may grow dim with age, but the sweet recollections of childhood sanctified by the impress of maternal authority endure through life and are only blotted out when all that is moral in us is consigned to the grave or the funeral pyre or the grim solitude of the Towers of Silence. Ladies and gentlemen, I am a hero worshipper to the marrows of my bones. I have read the lives of many great men with interest and I may add with profit; and if there is one fact more than another which has impressed me it is this—the omnipotent influence which maternal authority has in many cases exercised in determining the character and the careers of great men. That was the case with Napoleon Bonaparte and the Duke of Wellington. We find the same truth illustrated in the lives of some of our Indian celebrities. To-day all India mourns the death of one of her most illustrious sons. The late Sir Gurudas Banerjea was not only a great judge and a great educationist, but he was a prince among men, combining all that is finest in the culture of both the East and the West. He was what he was through his mother's influence. Shaped and guided by the material hand Dadabhai Naoroji emerged from his College as one of its most brilliant students and he hastened to repay the maternal debt by identifying himself thus early in his life and in the history of our national evolution with the cause of female education. Dadabhai Naoroji thus began his public life as a social reformer and finished his great career as the most stalwart champion of our political rights. Ladies and gentlemen, let me not be misunderstood. I do not for one moment mean to suggest as some of our critics have done that Social Reform must precede political reform or that Political Reform must be the precursor of Social Reform. The truth is that all kinds of reform are interlinked and interdependent. For the human mind is not divided into so many water-tight compartments, but is an organic whole, and an impulse communicated at one point affects the whole organism and vibrates through every sphere of our activities.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

After he had left College, Dadabhai Naoroji was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College. Educational work has often been found helpful to the evolution of successful public life. Mr. Gokhale was professor in the Fergusson College before he became one of the most eminent public men of his generation. Dr. Woodrow Wilson was a college professor before he started upon that public career which made him the President of the United States and now the Dictator of World Politics in the most critical period of the world's history. Association with young minds in many cases creates and never fails to strengthen that optimism so necessary in the great struggle of life. It vests our journey through life with a radiance all its own. All our little worries and disappointments are banished under the superb colouring of hope and the glowing prospect of the achievement of golden deeds in the future. Optimism uplifts life to a higher plane of existence. Always working for the best and hoping for the best, Dadabhai Naoroji's optimism was deepened and accentuated by his close and early contact with the young men of his generation. The word 'despair' vanishes from his vocabulary. Despite, defeat and disappointment, the faith was in him latent brightly and one might say with the steady, unwavering glow of the sacrificial fires of the vestal virgins of old. In his public career, in fighting the battles of his country, he found the pages of Anglo-Indian history strewn broad-cast with the fragments of broken pledge. The situation was such as might have driven a lesser man to despair and precipitated him into the arms of extremism; but hope and the conviction that right and justice must triumph never deserted him even in the darkest moments and he fought on steadily, continuously, with almost apostolic fervour and with more than prophetic insight until like Moses from the heights of Pisga he had before him the glimpses of the promised land which he was never destined to enter but which will soon become the heritage of our race. What hope, what faith, what sublime devotion to duty and what undying belief in the destinies of his country inspired the grand old man to live, to work, and to die for his country! The prophet is gone to that great rest, where we all must be with him. But his great example will live, stimulate and inspire the generation yet unborn. From amidst the silence of his tomb he speaks in triumphant tongue and with a voice of authority greater than that which he wielded when he was in our midst. Let us sit at his feet, commune with him and derive from the example of his life and the inspiration of his achievements, those sovereign lessons which constitute the noblest legacies of great men.

VERITABLE RISHI OF OLD.

Behind his political fervour there was the soul of religion. He was a Zoroastrian, true to the faith of his ancestors, upholding its great precept, good thoughts, good words and good deeds. The golden maxim marked his conduct in all departments of life. Professor, merchant, Minister of State, member of Legislative Council, social and political reformer, his activities were determined by good thoughts, good words having their roots in good impulses. A light moral purpose pervaded all his work in life. In him there was no diplomacy, no petty-fogging, no attempt to belittle his opponents, social or political. For those who did not worship with him in the same temple, there was the broadest charity and tolerance. There was no political question in which he took greater interest than that his countrymen should participate in the responsibilities of the highest offices of State. There was no question which elicited more bitter opposition and controversy, none round which fiercer passions raged, yet how did Dadabhai Naoroji treat his critics and opponents? He met them with an array of facts and figures, with arguments invincible and incontestible; but in the midst of these conflicts and controversies not a word of angry passion, of bitter resentment, of personal or party spite was allowed to escape. The sage was the veritable Rishi of old, arguing, reasoning, remonstrating but with a gravity of temper, a gentleness of manner, of measure, of freedom from prejudice and passion which detracted nothing from the weight of his arguments but added to their intensity and convincing force. We are on the eve of great events. Responsible Government will soon be installed in our midst, whether we wish it or not, party system will come into operation. Our countrymen will have to range themselves with regard to political issues in opposing camps—coming events cast their shadows ahead—we are already witnessing in our midst the beginnings of that great transformation. Let us prepare ourselves for it in the spirit of the great man whose memory we have met here to adore. Let us incorporate into our individual and collective life something of the charity and large-hearted tolerance which Dadabhai Naoroji displayed in relation to his opponents.

HIS SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

Abuse is no argument. It is worse than no argument. It demoralises those who use it. It does not hurt those against whom it is employed. As a commercial asset, it is a bad coin. Even on the ground of expediency to put the matter higher it should be eschewed. On one occasion Gladstone was described by a political opponent as a rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity. Benjamin Disraeli was painted in similar colour by an Irishman who rendered the greatest service to his country. He was described by Daniel O'Conell with reference to his Jewish ancestry as the lineal descendant of the impudent thief who died on the cross. These outbursts of vituperative did not in the smallest degree hurt the great men against whom they were levelled. They excited a little temporary sensation; they would have been forgotten but for the great names against whom they were libelled. To us they appear as revelations of bitter passions which are among the frailites of our common human nature. We deplore them, we should like to see no repetition of them. Let us emulate all that is best and noblest in the public life of England but let us avoid its frailties and puerilities. Standing before the portrait which is about to be unveiled and adoring the spirit of the great man whom we desire to honour, I appeal to all, specially to the representatives of the younger generation to cultivate the spirit of tolerance and charity so conspicuous in the public career of Dadabhai Naoroji.

"SWARAJ"—HIS DREAM OF LIFE.

Dadabhai Naoroji was a great master of facts and figures. His mind was so logical that vague idealism had no place in it. Yet never was he a great idealist. Self-government for India was the dream of his life and we are now within a measurable distance of the first instalment towards the realisation of the dream. His whole words relating to "Swaraj" almost the last of his public utterances in life are still ringing in our ears. Self-government such as prevails in the Colonies or in the United Kingdom was the last aspiration of his life, uttered from the Congress platform in Calcutta. Ladies and gentlemen, idealism is a good thing. I am an idealist to the marrow of my bones. We can never be content with the present. Discontent when regulated and controlled is divine. We are all yearning for a brighter, nobler, more glorious future. The first streaks of dawn are almost visible, heralding the birth of a new day for India. We are all preparing ourselves to salute the new sun of liberty that will soon spread warmth and radiance over the ancient land, the land of Vedic Rishis of old who chanted on the banks of our sacred rivers, the first yearnings of infant humanity toward the divine ideal. Dadabhai and others working under the inspiration of the noblest ideals toiled for the advent of this great day. Let us not, therefore, minimise the value of ideals. They appeal to imagination, stir the heart, stimulate the noblest springs of action but the ideal and the practical must be blended into one harmonious whole. There must be no divorce between the real and the ideal. The ideal must be subordinate to the practical governed by the environments of the situation which must be slowly but steadily developed and improved towards the attainment of the ideal. In nature as well as in the moral world there is no such thing as cataclysm. Evolution is the supreme law of life and of affairs. Our environments, such as they are, must be improved and developed stage by stage, point by point, till the ideal of the present generation becomes the actual reality of the next or it may be of the succeeding generations. That again is a lesson which we derive from the life of Dadabhai Naoroji. Referring to the question of self-government from the Congress platform in Calcutta he spoke of a beginning which would develop itself into full legislatures of self-government. There must a beginning, there must be progressive stages, there must be the final culmination in the matter of self-government—so said the greatest political teacher of our generation.

HIS UNFLINCHING FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE.

One of the traits of Dadabhai Naoroji's public character was his unflinching faith in British justice. No Indian plitician lived or worked longer and in close contact with English people and in England than Dadabhai Naoroji and his intimacy with Englishmen and with English institutions inspired him with this confidence in British Justice. I fear there has been a different feeling in vogue in regard to this matter for some time and I cannot say that this attitude of mine is not without justification. Promises had been made which were either inadequately fulfilled or their redemption indefinitely postponed. It is a dismal chapter in British Indian history. The public mind in consequence grew suspicious, mistrustful and even restive. But the beginnings of a change are now perceptible on all sides. The angle of vision on the part of our rulers has undergone a transformation of which the main striking evidence is afforded by the message of the 20th August, 1917. They have, it seems to me, stretched out to us the hand of fellowship and friendship and it is our duty and our interest alike to grasp with alacrity and enthusiasm and in co-operation of the British statesmen to march forward towards the accomplishment of high destinies that, under the providence of God, are in store for our people. There could be no more striking illustration of this change in the angle of vision of British statesmen than the appointment of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India. It is a memorable departure from the ancient traditions of the British Government in India and a great forward step towards the effacement of all distinctions and barriers of race, colour and creed. Sir Satyendra Prasanna must be raised to the British peerage in order that he may act as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India. For the first time an Indian will sit in the House of Lords. It is a singular honour and a notable assertion of our equality between British subjects in other parts of the Empire. It means something more. It is an earnest of the determination of the British Government to carry through Parliament the Reform Scheme formulated by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. The appointment of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha is an indication of what the Government means. They will stand no whittling down of the scheme, for Sir S. P. Sinha is pledged to the whole scheme in its entirety.

APOSTLE OF MODERATION.

One word more and I am done. Dadabhai Naoroji was the apostle of moderation in politics and he advocated with unflinching, strenuous persistency the adoption of constitutional methods of agitation. Even under the most adverse circumstances and in the moments of the despest darkness and depression, he followed his lifelong policy of moderation and constitutionalism and was never despondet, and his faith has abundantly been justified by the events we are now witnessing and what it is proposed to accomplish. Let us share Dadabhai Naoroji's faith and optimism, and we are entitled to do so. For the world after the war is not what it was before the war. The war was a war for the vindication of justice and freedom, and the rights of the minor nationalities, and we bore our part in the great struggle. We claim no reward; but we claim a right. We claim that England will be true to her pledges and to these principles for the vindication of which she spent her men and treasure.

Standing before the portrait of Dadabhai Naoroji let us remember the ideals that were his and which are associated with his honoured name. The truest memorials that we can have of the illustrious dead is to raise tabernacles in our hearts in their honour, to devote ourselves to the worship of those principles which were theirs and to the furtherance of those aims which were their lifework. Then will these great men emancipated from the fetters of flesh and blood live in our midst in a higher form of existence and be imperishable guides in the onward march which must lead to the accomplishment of our high destinies. Dadabhai Naoroji will be one of such leaders. You may have your busts, your statues, your portraits. They serve a useful purpose. They remind us of their mortal existence and of their imperishable work, but let not our reverence, our affection, and our esteem be confined to our mere dead forms but let them be a living source of inspiration to us. Let them raise us to the higher atmosphere fagrant with the breath of these immortals and inspire us with a resolve to incorporate into our daily lives the ideals which they have left for our instruction and guidance. Let us imprint upon our minds the lessons of sobriety, moderation of life-long devotion to the mother-land which Dadabhai Naoroji has taught us, then we shall have raised in his honour a memorial more lasting than brass or marble, a memorial transmissable from age that will become the lasting inheritage of our people in the rich possession of those moral qualities which are the truest guarantees of continued and undying national progress.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, moving a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, said they were all thankful to Mr. Banerjea for the inspiring and soulstirring address which he had delivered, and for coming there that evening to unveil the portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. A better man could not have graced the occasion or have done that justice to the memory of that great and illustrious patriot, the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as Mr. Banerjea had done. Mr. Banerjea was the orator of India and had been the orator on a thousand platforms. He (the speaker) hoped that the advice which Mr. Banerjea had given to the students would be taken to heart by them. All honour was due to Mr. Banerjea for having taken the trouble to come there and giving them the inspiring address which he had done.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, seconded the proposition, which was carried amid loud applause.

Professor Covernton also thanked the Hon. Mr. Banerjea for having accepted the invitation to unveil the portrait.

LATEST C

PEACE CONFE

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AC WITHOUT CHANGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan

The draft resolutions which were ted to the Peace Conference were a without change.

PEACE CONFERENCE BETWEEN N. AND S. CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

The Peace Conference between North China and South China begins here in February.

U. S. SILVER SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

NEW YORK.—Further silver shipments to India amount to 16,300,000 dollars. The total shipped since melting began is 102,550,000 dollars.

OPIUM STOCKS BURNT IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

SHANGHAI.—The Government has burnt half the opium stocks purchased last year and the balance will be destroyed immediately. The stock is valued at twenty-five million dollars.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received a visit from Sardar Lakshman Swami of Chafal on Saturday morning.

There was a small Dinner Party at Government House on Saturday evening.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 27th January. 1919.

REPRESSION!

The long-expected Rowlatt Bills have been notified in the Government of India Gazette and, in due course, assisted by the official bloc, they may be expected to be placed on the Statute book. A detailed consideration of their provisions is unnecessary. Already the Rowlatt recommendations have been discussed threadbare and the bills that will be known as Rowlatt Bills, by whatever other technical name they may be called, closely follow the recommendations. The Bills in question are but the recommendations clothed in the form of sections. It is probably for this reason that Sir William Vincent, the mover, has not seen any necessity of justifying the Bills in the statement of objects and reasons. He has contented himself with quoting the pertinent paragraphs from the Rowlatt report. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that the Bills owe their existence to the Rowlatt recommendations only. Even before the Committee was appointed, Government, ever keen on such subjects, were devoting their close attention to post-war repressive legislation. As the Committee itself observes, proposals for legislation for the period after the war were drafted and had been under consideration when it was decided to appoint the Committee. Government probably felt that it would be better to have the support of a Committee in justification of their proposals. These proposals, very likely, had their effect on the Rowlatt recommendations and they, in their turn, gave birth to the two Bills now before the public. Whatever the genesis of the Bills may be, we may take it as certain, that Government will leave no stone unturned to have them passed into law. Can Government justifiably say that the situation in India calls for any repressive legislation? The loyalist sentiment was never so strong as now. From one end of the country to the other India is imbued with the Imperial spirit. The whole country is filled with buoyant hope and looks forward with expectation to be treated as an equal partner in the British Empire. It is no less ready to bear the burden of the Empire and has proved by the prowess and sacrifices of its soldiers on the battlefields all the world over how steadfast and true it is to the cause of the Empire. And, is India to be presented with repression before reforms? Eminent statesmen of England have expressed their doubts whether conciliation with repression would answer in any case. But no one beyond the all-wise bureaucracy in India has dreamt of heralding the new era with a series of repressive measures. In the history of a country an occasion may arise when Government may be called upon to maintain its stability before everything else and think of nothing else but peace and order.

But, the question is, has such a situation arisen in India? Is there any cause for panic-stricken repressive legislation in a frantic hurry? All classes are united in maintaining intact the British connection. The situation, if anything, has considerably improved and there can be no justification for the introduction of repressive measures, as intended by Government. The time is exceedingly favourable to further cementing the ties between England and India and, surely, repression pure and simple is not the way towards it. Are not Government sufficiently provided with repressive measures to deal with any situation that may arise? Where is the need for these further measures? Who can say where we are to stop? The appetite of repression seems to grow with feeding. Whoever has heard of anticipatory repressive legislation? Laws are to be enacted and placed in the hands of Government and at their discretion and will they are to press a button and call into being particular measures. It is asking too much of India to consent to any such measures. The Governor-General of India has already got ample powers to take any emergent measures the situation may require. He can issue ordinances and, if necessary, he can then come before the Council asking their leave for the permanent enactment of the necessary measures. The country cannot be asked to will away all its control and permanently saddle itself with anticipatory measures of all sorts and conditions. For one thing, the bureaucracy is likely to be tempted to use a weapon simply because it possesses it and it should not be given any such opportunity. And when is all this happening? On the eve of the introduction of reforms. Is it not the duty of Government to give to the reforms a fair opportunity withut their being saddled beforehand with repressive measures? Were they not bound to wait and watch the effect the reforms would have on the country? To all intents and purposes there might be no need of any repressive measures at all. We cannot but unhesitatingly condemn, therefore, the exasperating policy, at present needlessly pursued by Government. It is bound to have a damaging effect on the success of the reforms, for the safety of which Government ought to be anxious. If invested with the powers they claim Government will be able to do pretty much as they like and the rights claimed by the Declaration of Rights will vanish to several degrees below zero. No self-respecting nation can be called upon to accept such measures as victory gifts from the Suzerain Power. Moreover, the present Council is not the proper body to consider these questions. The Councils in India are on the eve of dissolution. They are to be replaced by bodies which will be more representative than the ones we possess. Why should not the Government of India hold their soul in patience and have their repressive measures judged by the new Councils? It cannot be said that Government will till then be left powerless. The plenary powers they possess will be continued till peace is signed and six months after. By that time the new Councils will be months old.

Meanwhile, if Government persist in their attitude, what is the country going to do? We trust the Imperial Council will acquit itself better this time, than it did while discussing the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's motion. All parties must sink their differences and unite in protesting against the Rowlatt Bills. We are perfectly aware what the ultimate result would be. We are not hopeful of any substantial amendments being carried against the determined wishes of Government. Let there be at least no split in the non-official party. Let no opportunity be given to the maligners of India to say that with her own consent the policy of repression before reform was resorted to. It would be nothing less than a disaster if the petty differences we have were to end in a cleavage even on the question of the Rowlatt Bills. Already, the Rowlatt report is being used as a bludgeon to strike down the reforms. An unscrupulous misuse is being made of it by the Sydenham gang. The Rowlatt Bills will further strengthen the reactionaries in England. If perchance some of the Indian members with the new sense of responsibility awakened in them, support the Rowlatt Bills, the case for India will be damaged beyond all hope. Besides none—not even Sir Narayan Chandavarkar—admits the necessity of permanently enacting anticipatory repressive measures. Everyone feels that there is absolutely no occasion for this hurried legislation. There is also the danger that such repression may act as a self-feeder and the country is interested in avoiding it. Whatever be the political hue of members of the Imperial Legislative Council, we trust they will make common cause in defence of India's liberties. We cannot admit that open trial in a regular court of law has so failed in India that the country is obliged to accept the permanent enactment of war measures investing Government with dictatorial power. During war time Government have to enact exceptional measures, but no country can consent to the continuance of these measures during peace time. The Rowlatt Bills contain provisions of an unheard-of and monstrous character and they cannot command adherence from any party in India.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

To-day the ratepayers of Bombay register their votes for the election of their representatives in the Municipality and settle its composition, so far as its representative character goes, for the next three years. It is well for them to be clear about the fact that the proportion of members directly elected by the people is inadequate, and their primary duty is not to support interests that are by their own nature safe, but to ensure the return of candidates who are known for their competence to look after the interests of the people. The election is taking place on the basis of a constitution which is thirty years old and which is for present circumstances obsolete. It is obsolete for the reason that the electorate is so narrow that it excludes the bulk of citizens whose interests need protection in the administration of the Municipality. All the old and "steadying" elements, which really are a drag and an anachronism, are safeguarded by the excessive influence of the J.P.'s and the nominees of Government. The constitution protects the lordly and leisured classes, and we have to-day no overpowering personality like the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to redress the numerical weakness of elected representatives. Voters are now facing an election which is different from any in the past. More than a million people inhabit Bombay and while the health and amenities of all are vitally influenced by the Municipality, barely 15,000 are qualified to vote in the election. This is a scandal and an anomaly in the model Municipality, but it makes the responsibility of the voters all the greater, because essentially they possess a real community of interest with those of their fellow-citizens who are by fortuitous circumstances debarred from exercising the right to vote.

The Commissioner may be an autocrat or he may not be, but it is essential for good administration that the majority of councillors should not consist of jesters and snobs. At the time of the first epidemic, while the mortality of the city was causing grave anxiety, we had the spectacle of a full-dress debate by our city fathers about a memorial to Mr. S. M. Edwardes! We believe that a corporation fully alive to the wants of its city is one of the necessities of the immediate future. Guardians of wealth and leisure have during their tenure forgotten the crying needs of the poor. The foremost questions that await solution are the health of the city and the housing of the poor, and the voters have to see that in the Corporation there will be present a body of men who will not allow the shelving of these questions or tolerate wobbling about them. When people rightly observe that the quarters occupied by the rich are better looked after, it is said, by way of crushing reply, that the difference is one of polished habits and not due to discrimination in the provision of sanitary amenities. That may be smart repartee, but the tragedy of slums—of overcrowding and congestion in single-room tenements—cannot be so answered. For this we want men acquainted with the city, trusted by the people, with zeal to work, ready for liberal ventures, and prepared to regard membership as a responsibility and not a personal honour.

We have observed the latter-day degeneracy of the Corporation, due to causes that can be remedied by the ratepayers. The Corporation that is now ending its tenure did memorable work by introducing the Ten-year Educational Programme, but it must not be forgotten that in its next period it will not contain councillors like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula and Sir Dinshah Wacha. We do not want a solemn "Wittenagemot" forgetful of the value of time and the urgency of grievances, and, to state the truth, ready at times to babble away a whole afternoon. There is need for the infusion of new blood, and many of the new candidates are earnest about finding a solution for the housing problem, the abolition of slums and the improvement of the health of the city. When we speak of solutions, what is really wanted is a decisive beginning. The Improvement Trust is going to end, but the end of the farce marks the beginning of a new responsibility for the Corporation. Patience and energy are required, and if the electors choose wisely to-day, they can obtain the requisite elements of reform. If the progressive candidates are returned, we are sure that they will work with single-mindedness and energy, not only for the immediate problems that await solution, but for the liberalisation of the constitution of the Corporation and the enfranchisement of thousands. The voters must vote rightly and we trust that they will.

Notes of the Day.

Labour Unrest.

There is evidently a world-wide disaffection of Labour due not to inherent wickedness, but to the distress of the times. In England it is a struggle for the increase of remuneration and the standardisation of working hours. The strikes in Clyde and in London show that they are not the agitation of low Labour only, but a movement in which skilled workmen of the prosperous order have shared. If the unrest among the London Police is allowed to develop into a strike, the authorities will be erring in spite of warnings. At the last Police strike in London, happily of a few hours' duration, the Ministers fought shy of recognising the Police Union, one Lloyd-George paper going to the length of calling it the "Policemen's Soviet"! If a Minister agrees on receiving collective representations, it is difficult to see why they should not be formally received. To imagine that recognition will mean the dividing of loyalty seems to be a ridiculous fear, so long as representations are made without breach of order. There is public sympathy with the police in their demands and if it is so, there is little doubt that the attitude of Ministers will change.

Russian Slaughterhouse.

Trotsky could not for ever decree the slaughter of his fellowmen from the pinnacle of Bolshevism, and it will be Russia's good fortune if there is truth in the report that he has been taken in custody. A few weeks ago he got weary of his colleague's moderation in ferocity and arrested him. Now his own turn has come. In the meanwhile, Petrograd is doomed and Bolsheviks are evacuating the city. The place having become too hot for them they are having their exodus and the new headquarters will be Moscow. Looting is taking place in the old capital, brigands and robber gangs are disporting themselves without restraint. Assuming that the Bolsheviks have discreetly retired from North Russia, the question is about their successors in misgovernment. But there is something worse than misgovernment left behind and North Russia is becoming the spoil of miscreants and cut-throats worse than the Bolsheviks. They are reported to begin with a carnival of executions, and the nearest victims are those in prison. It will be the piling of horror on horror. Well have the Allies decided that to separate after a few bargains from Paris, will not mean the establishment of peace. They cannot establish peace by ignoring the existence of bloodshed.

A Timely Suggestion.

The official Allied communique states that the British Empire will have five delegates in addition to two apiece for every part of the Empire except New Zealand which is given one representative. In selecting the delegation the panel system may be resorted to in order that the interests of the State may be best represented by experts whenever particular questions come up for decision. In this connection Mr. Tilak's suggestion is worth being acted upon and the Government of India should be approached as suggested by him to nominate the delegates elected by the Congress-League and other bodies. Specially, questions largely affecting Moslem interest are coming up for disposal and the Congress and the League must take early steps to approach Government in the matter. The British Government independently of these arrangements should allow some leading Mahomedans to come in the British Legation so that the Peace Conference may have the necessary and proper assistance in the matter.

The Epidemic and Schools.

The cholera epidemic has taken a most severe turn, and we are glad that the authorities of some educational institutions have notified leave to their students. The alarming mortality has come on us as a tremendous surprise. At the time of the last epidemic, there was a curious attitude of obduracy exhibited by some headmasters and principals, a few of them taking up a most indefensible and extreme attitude. Many students are compelled through lack of school-arrangements to go out for lunch to restaurants in the neighbourhood. It is very necessary that students and school-children should be kept away from opportunities of taking casual food, which in the best of times is not well spoken of. We trust that the authorities will take the matter seriously and refuse license for odd principals to do as they like. The Health Department has issued several instructions about precaution and it will be as callous as it is ridiculous to run schools—especially those situated in the worst affected localities—at the present crisis, and permit the breach of official injunctions.

A Thought for Millowners.

A recent number of the "New Statesman" in one of its leading articles contains the following:

"The great question of how human beings can live cheerfully and peaceably together in an equal world cannot be solved without an immense effort at goodwill. And goodwill will have to be constant, not merely hand-to-mouth goodwill. The co-operation of the mind of the middle classes and the mind of the working classes in bringing about a better world is possible only if goodwill is made the first principle of our public life. We do not want goodwill at twenty per cent. The profiteer who without giving up his profiteering calls on the working classes for his ration of goodwill, we are afraid, will be sent away empty. On the other hand, there is not a single question in this island or in the world at large . . . . . which with a steady flow of genuine goodwill cannot be settled as early as a difference of opinion in an ordinary good-natured family.

Will the millowners of Bombay take to heart these wise words?

The East Indian Railway.

The "Pioneer" understands that the contract of the East Indian Railway will be renewed for a short period with better terms to the Government. This is not welcome news to those who are anxious for fair terms for the people. Last year the Hon. Mr. Sarma moved a resolution, in the Imperial Legislative Council recommending the Government that the contract with the East Indian Railway should be determined by the 31st of December 1919, and that the State should take over the management of the railway system on and from that date. The resolution however, was withdrawn, because Sir George Barnes said that the notice to end the contract was already given. But at that time Sir George Barnes did not give an assurance that the management of the railway would be taken up by the Government. He merely said that that question was to be decided by the Secretary of State. Whatever Sir George may have said, it is well known that almost all non-official Indian members strongly spoke in favour of State management of railways and they emphatically declared at the time that the management of the East Indian Railway should be taken up by the Government. The whole country is agreed that railways must be nationalised and the first step towards nationalisation is the assumption of control by the State.

The Only Remedy.

In this connection our attention is drawn to an advertisement given by the East India Railway Company in some Anglo-Indian papers. It throws an instructive side-light on the policy of the Company. The Company is prepared to receive applications for service from territorial units in India who may desire to take up employment in the country. The workmen it requires are mechanists, mill-wrights, boilermakers, blacksmiths, railway carriage painters, guards and others. Such men can be found in abundance in India. If the Company wants to favour those released from the present war, even then, there will be found a number of Indian mechanists, guards and blacksmiths. Such men will gradually be released from war service and should be given a prior chance. But this cannot be achieved under the present arrangements. This affords one more reason why the continuance of the contract of the Company will be against the interests of the country.

FRENCH DESTROYER MINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

The French destroyer 325 struck a drifting mine and sank off Tunis. Eighteen men of the crew are missing.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' RESOLUTION.

QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL GIME OF WATERWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS.—The following communiqué is issued here:—

The following draft of the League of Nations' resolution was submitted to to-day's full conference:—

Clause A:—It is essential to the maintenance of world settlement which the Associated Nations are now met to establish that the League of Nations be created to promote international cooperation, to ensure the fulfilment of accepted international obligations and provide safeguards against war.

Clause B:—The League should be treated as an integral part of the general Peace Treaty and should be open to every civilised nation which can be relied on to promote its objects.

Clause C:—Members of the League should periodically meet in an international conference and should have a permanent organisation and secretariat to carry on the business of the League in intervals between the conference. The conference therefore appoints a Committee representative of the Associated Governments to work out details of the constitution and functions of the League.

Regarding breaches of the laws of war:—That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five Great Powers and five elected by other Powers be appointed to enquire into and report on, firstly, the responsibility of the authors of the war, secondly, the facts regarding the breaches of the laws and customs of war committed by German and their allied forces on land, sea and in air, thirdly, the degree of responsibility for these offences attaching to particular members of the enemy forces including the members of general staffs and other individuals however highly placed, fourthly the constitution and procedure of the tribunal appropriate to trial of these offences, fifthly, generally with regard to cognate matters.

Uarding reparation:—That a commission be appointed not exceeding three representatives apiece from each of the five Great Powers and not exceeding two apiece from Belgium, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Serbia to examine and report on firstly the amount for reparation which the enemy countries ought to pay, secondly, what they are capable of paying, thirdly, the method, form and time within which the payment should be made.

Regarding industrial and labour questions:—That a commission be appointed composed of two representatives apiece from the five Great Powers and five representatives to be elected by other powers to enquire into the conditions of employment from an international aspect and consider the international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting the conditions of employment and to recommend the formation of a permanent agency to continue such enquiry and in consideration with and under the direction of the League of Nations.

A draft of the following resolution was also submitted:—That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five Great Powers and five representative to be elected from other Powers be appointed to enquire into and report upon the international regime of ports, waterways and railways.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS COMING UP.

PROPOSED LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS.—The public sitting of the Peace Conference to-morrow should make important advance. Five big questions will be raised and referred to an expert inter-Allied commission for the performance of the necessary spadework, firstly, League of Nations; secondly, international labour legislation; thirdly, personal responsibility for the war; fourthly, reparation and indemnities, and fifthly, internationalisation of certain ports, rivers and railways.

As regards the League of Nations, Mr. Lloyd George will move a resolution affirming recognition of the principle of the League, after which various draft schemes will be referred to an inter-Allied commission. It is confirmed that the British plan is practically identical with that in General Smuts' pamphlet, while President Wilson's is a combination of British, French and other schemes, notably that of General Smuts, which profoundly impressed President Wilson.

PLAN FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS.—French, British, American and Italian associations for the League of Nations have decided to hold a conference to-morrow, presided over by Leon Bourgeois for the purpose of drafting a joint plan for the League of Nations

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BRITAIN.

STRIKES REPORTED EVERYWHERE.

BIG POLICE STRIKE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

The air is full of strikes and rumours of strikes and on the countryside industrial unrest looks like working up to a serious climax. Following the refusal of the delegates of blacksmiths, etc., to recommend resumption of work, come renewed threats of big strikes on the Clyde and at Belfast, where engineers and Allied trades are demanding a 44-hour week in the case of Belfast and 44-hour week of five days in the case of Clyde.

The Minister of Labour to-day urged the Clyde men to negotiate with employers in pursuance of the policy in connection with other trade disputes. Meanwhile, Government's refusal of the demand of the National Police Union for recognition may mean a serious police strike in London and the provinces. Government contends that representative boards exist in London and many provincial districts, where the men may make collective representation.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY WITH POLICE.

The issue is regarded as very important. It is pointed out that if the Union is recognised, the police will be subject to two authorities, namely, law and union, and the question is asked what will happen in the case of the latter calling a sympathetic strike. However, there is much public sympathy with the police, especially as regards better pay and general conditions. It is hoped that some *via media* will be found in the matter of recognition of the Union.

ALL BANK ACCOUNT BOOKS BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Petrograd via Helsingfors says the Bolshevik Government decided before leaving Petrograd to burn all bank account books with the object of destroying every trace of the capitalist regime.

The Bolshevik Government has prohibited Swiss subjects from leaving Russia and holds the Swiss as hostages, while Soviet diplomats are refused access to Switzerland.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITY IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

BERNE.—A telegram from Budapest says armed Bolsheviks seized the offices of the newspaper "Pester Hirlap", forcing the manager to hand over the funds.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH TRADE.

SIR A. STANLEY ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

Sir Albert Stanley, addressing the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, last evening, said he would be much happier if he could see stronger indications of restoration and development of trade in this country. There was plenty of trade to be obtained in the world. It was the deliberate policy of Government that restrictions and control should be removed as rapidly as possible, but the restrictions upon imports must be maintained in respect of things vital to our and allied interests and the blockade must be maintained until peace was definitely secured.

Government also proposed speedily to end the system of priority, possibly early in March. There was more shipping available than cargoes and it was expected that in Summer the world tonnage afloat would equal pre-war tonnage. Traders might anticipate a very big slump in shipping rates. He thought it was a fair suggestion that Government should restrict imports until manufacturers were reestablished on a peace footing and it might be accepted that a Ministry of Commerce would shortly be established. Experienced men had already been invited to join the board.

Sir Albert Stanley concluded that the strikes were a difficult problem which must be faced and solved.

CLYDE SHIPYARD STRIKE.

CONFERENCE WITH MINISTER OF LABOUR PROVES ABORTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Press Bureau states that the Minister of Labour met members of the executive and district officials of boiler-makers', shipwrights' and blacksmiths' unions, who agreed to a forty-seven hours' week and promised to advise resumption of work, if there was no reduction of wages for piece-workers, as had already been conceded in the case of time workers.

The Minister replied that employers were willing to meet the negotiating committee of the unions and discuss all questions on January 29th, if work was resumed on the 27th. The Minister also referred to the resolution signed by the secretaries of the unions concerned, advising resumption as a condition precedent to meeting the employers.

The representatives present declined to advise resumption of work, whereupon the proceedings were adjourned.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN PARIS.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY AND TRAMWAYS AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS.—The discomforts of living in Paris due to high prices and lack of accommodation are intensified by the strike of underground railway and tramways. Troops are guarding the stations and police are guarding the few drivers of trams, which are running. The strikers yesterday rejected concessions offered by the employers. Government may intervene.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO TAKE OVER CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS.—Government has decided to take over underground railways, tramways and omnibuses of Paris in order to prevent even partial stoppage of services. Employers and men are urged speedily to negotiate for the return of normal conditions.

DEATH OF LT. COL. C. B. RAWLINSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

The death is announced of Lieut-Colonel C. B. Rawlinson.

The late Lt.-Col. Charles Brooke Rawlinson, C.I.E., entered the army in 1885, was made a Captain in 1896 and Major in 1903. He was Assistant Commissioner, Punjab in 1899, Political Agent 1906, and was Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Provinces in 1910.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME

TO AWAIT RESULT OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

Reuter learns that nothing is likely to be settled regarding British naval building programme until after the conclusion of the Peace Conference. Meanwhile, orders have been given to suspend construction of incomplete destroyers and other types of war vessels, including light cruisers.

CONFERENCE AT PRINKIPO.

DOMINIONS TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

A message to "The Times" from Paris says it is understood that the Dominions have been asked to send a representative to Prinkipo and Sir Robert Borden has been approached in the matter. It is probable that General Botha will go with the other mission to Poland.

CONFERENCE ON PRINCE'S ISLAND.

AMERICAN CONFIDENCE IN ITS SUCCESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Havas Agency states that the American mission is confident that President Wilson's plan for the Conference on Prince's Island is safe to follow. One of the motives is retrieving the enormous sums of money loaned to Russia by the Allies, the debt afterwards being repudiated by the Bolsheviks. The proper recognition of Russian indebtedness is one of the principal points to be discussed.

The progress of the work of the Peace Conference is criticised as consisting of too many words instead of acts. The main business of the Conference is to draw up peace terms which can be imposed on Germany and make arrangements for the ultimate peace of the world.

A FORMER SOVIE MINISTER'S OPINION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

A former Soviet minister in an interview expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Peace Conference as regards Russia. He was firmly convinced that his government would accept the Allied offer.

EXPULSION OF RUSSIANS FROM SPAIN.

DEPENDED BY THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

The Austrian Embassy has left.

In the Chamber, the republican Barcia protested against the expulsion of Russians from Spain.

Count Romanones replied that the measure was necessary to prevent Spain becoming a sanctuary for undesirables. These Russians had been expelled from France, Switzerland and Argentina.

DEFECTION OF TROOPS FROM LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

A telegram from Lisbon, dated the 23rd says the forts and entrenched camp of Lisbon support the Republic. Vessels in the Tagus intercepted a monarchist wireless message from Monsante to Oporto announcing that cavalry, part of the infantry, twenty guns and many civilians from Lisbon had joined the monarchists. All political prisoners, except the murderer of Sidoneo Paes, have been released.

A telegram from Lisbon, dated the 24th, says the troops assembled on Monsante hills and unfurled the monarchist flag. A battery in Lisbon shelled the troops, which are reported to be commanded by ex-minister Colonel Mendonca. Bluejackets erected barricades in lower Lisbon in expectation of the advance of the cavalry from Monsante. Antonio Almeida appeared in a motor-car in Rocio Square and the crowd acclaimed him, calling him defender of the Republic.

REPORTED TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

A telegram from Lisbon received in Paris says the republicans are victorious over the Monarchists.

BATUM-BAKU RAILWAY.

NOW IN RUNNING ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

Reuter learns that the railway from Batum to Baku is now in the hands of the British and in running order, consequently the sending of supplies to General Malleson via the Caspian is easier. Severe Winter was set in in Astrakhan, which is frozen up.

MISSION TO POLAND.

MEETING OF ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

A Paris communiqué says the President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the United States and the British Empire, France and Italy, and representatives of Japan, met at Quai d'Orsay from 3 to 5-15 this afternoon. The mission of the Allied and Associated Powers to Poland was first discussed and it was agreed that M. Pichon should prepare draft instructions to the mission for the approval of the representatives of the Powers. It was agreed that one press representative for each of the five Great Powers should be permitted to accompany the mission.

TERRITORIAL READJUSTMENTS.

The question of territorial readjustments in connection with the conquest of German colonies was then taken up. Sir R. Borden, Mr. Hughes and General Smuts, the latter representing General Botha, and Mr. Massey were present and explained the particular interests of their respective Dominions as regards these questions.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS TO PACIFIC ISLANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 26.

At the colonial discussion, General Smuts on behalf of South Africa claimed German South West Africa, upon which point there is full agreement. Great Britain is willing to accept some form of neutralisation for Togoland and the Kamerun and even German East Africa. The only point, therefore, for discussion was the fate of Samoa and the Pacific islands. Japan some time ago proposed that the equator should form the limit for the Japanese southwards. This would give Japan the Caroline and Marshall islands.

SWISS DELEGATION TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 26.

BERNE.—Switzerland is sending a delegation to Paris to settle pending economic questions with the Allies.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

STRIKE PRACTICALLY ENDED.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ACTIVITIES.

The situation in regard to the great Labour strike in Bombay considerably improved during the week-end. The marked tension in the situation, which was to be observed until Wednesday last, gradually wore off, and yesterday, when the mills worked as a special case, good progress was made in the direction of normal working. The attendance was very much better than on Saturday and in some mills, especially the Morarjee Goculdas and the Elphinstone Mills it could not have been better. At the Elphinstone Mill particularly, the attendance of the employees was at its highest and much better than on ordinary days. The Tata Mill, the Dinshaw Petit and some mills of the Sassoon group were seen working at the normal rate, as were also the mills of the Mathradas group and the Tardeo Mills. It was particularly to be noticed that in none of the mills that worked yesterday was that rankling feeling and sense of injury which a prolonged strife between capital and labour engenders, discernible and both the managements and the workers seemed to forget and forgive the happenings of the past few days. It is certainly a matter of happy augury that the relations between the two classes, especially in the Indian managed concerns were decidedly of a cordial nature.

Practical End of the Strike.

It is now possible to say that the great strike has come to an end practically, by a fairly large percentage of men resuming work, after the concessions which the mill-owners made in response to their firm and owners made in response to their firm and united demands. The only regret is that a settlement should have been needlessly delayed by the misguided action of some men on both sides. For one reason or another, most of the mill-owners shut their eyes to the *raison d'etre* of the present strike and failed to read aright the psychology that held together thousands of unorganized and undisciplined men in a common cause, viz., of obtaining a more decent and living wage. That the men failed to accept the concessions in a spirit of goodwill was quite natural considering their number and diversity. No blame attaches to them—and several mill managers who were interviewed are of the same opinion—that they did not all at once rush back to work like a flock of sheep. Death, disease and other perfectly natural causes prevented some from joining work at once. Others held out in the hope of getting better terms. Thus for one reason or another, the strike did not end earlier, as it should have done.

Lost Opportunity.

The mill-owners on the other hand, are in some degree responsible for the delay in arriving at a settlement. They missed a great opportunity of showing their magnanimity and sense of fairness by calling for outside intervention to take a step which individually most of them were willing to take. It would have been much more graceful if they had done so on their own initiative. They would have endeared themselves to their men. But as one prominent mill-owner told our representative, the fear of being "false to the caste" was at the bottom of their aversion to concede the inevitable and imperative demands of their men earlier. Some who were willing to yield to necessity declined to do so, as such action might further complicate the situation if the mills where the trouble originated and whence it spread to all the other mills, declined to act fairly and equitably towards their men. Some of the owners regret that there is no machinery whereby they could bring to book some of their recalcitrant or obstinate brethren. They consider it necessary that some such machinery should be devised whereby they could take disciplinary action against mill-owners who by their obstinacy endanger the interests of the others. Among the men, too, there are obstinate elements, who rendered a settlement difficult, soon after the concessions were announced by the mill-owners.

In spite of all this, the strike position has improved for the better and a crisis has been averted. Most of the Hindu, Christian and Parsi workmen have returned to work, while the Mahomedans have only partially returned. It is believed that the rest of them will be resuming work during the week

In some quarters, however, it is apprehended—whether the apprehension is well-grounded or otherwise it is difficult to say—that it is merely "a truce" and that the trouble may break out again after pay day, which will be on Friday or Saturday. The fear is also entertained that the prevalence of Cholera may affect the attendance of the men and that after pay day, when the men are in a position to pay for their journey, an exodus of people may set in.

Is It Merely "A Truce"?

There is no doubt that the disease is taking a fearful toll of lives among the workmen and the scores of funerals are keeping away hundreds of men from going to work. So that there is every reason to be cautious in one's judgment of the present outcome. Indeed, it would be considered rash of anyone to express a definite opinion at this stage. Even mill managers with years of knowledge and experience of the workmen hesitate to express any definite opinion in regard to this matter, though no doubt they are pleased at the thought that they have been able to resume their normal routine and activity.

The Condition of Workmen.

There appears to be considerable misunderstanding as to the condition of the workmen. Superficial observers have helped at an early stage to spread among the public an entirely false impression that owing to want of means, the men would be forced to capitulate. Events have falsified that impression. While a part of the strikers were undoubtedly hard pressed by want and privation, there was a large majority of them who were decidedly well off and who could stand idleness without any inconvenience or discomfort. The more remarkable it is that these men did not altogether desert their brethren in want and our representative has been able to ascertain that the well-to-do among the strikers mostly shared their good fortune with their less fortunately situated brethren. If the strike has been practically settled it is not therefore due to want among the men. Our representative was also able to ascertain at some of the mills that there are large sums classed as "unclaimed wages," which have not been drawn by their employees. They say that if the men were in want or were destitute as they have been erroneously represented to be, they would not allow their wages to remain in arrears. Three years ago, the state of things was different. Many of the men, our representative was told, were freely drawing their wages in advance, but latterly their number was much smaller. Most of the workmen were now getting on an average Rs. 30 if not more, while it was not unusual for men in the weaving departments to draw from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month. Only in the spinning section were the wages smaller and the maximum that an employee got in this section might be Rs. 40.

The Police Commissioner.

Reference has already been made to the wrong and misleading statement which the Police Commissioner is said to have made to the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association. Our representative was able to interview yesterday the managers of some of the largest mills in the city. One manager with 32 years' experience said that "such a statement was most regrettable." He said that but for the efforts he and his assistants had made, the men in his mill would not have easily returned to work. The men, he said, had confidence in the management and were not discontented. But the excessive zeal of the police and the display of the Military had caused fright among them and prevented them from returning to work earlier. He said that the way in which the Commissioner of Police had been interfering with the workmen was annoying. The manager did not object to the Commissioner making proper *bundobast* for the preservation of law and order, but it was exceeding the limits of his duty to thrust into the mill men who were loating near about the premises. They would spread all manner of alarmist reports among the respectable class of workmen, who thereafter preferred to keep indoors. The workmen, he said, were not very sensible people, but they were peace-loving and obedient generally. It required a little tact to deal with them and Police officers were not generally the best people to induce men to return to work. Another mill manager also expressed himself similarly, while a third told our representative to state authoritatively that it was the managers and their assistants who turned in at the mills at the dawn of day, kept the gates open and tried to persuade the men to return to work, and not the Commissioner of Police. The Agent of this particular mill, on whom our representative called separately, corroborated it in all details. In another mill, the manager told our representative how Mr. Vincent one fine morning motored to his mill and seeing about 50 or 60 men collected near the gates, caught hold of some of them and drove them into the mill compound and cleared away the rest. The manager found to his discomfiture afterwards that these men were neither mill operatives nor men belonging to his mill. Most of them were loafers who had come there to enjoy any sort of fun. The statement of the Commissioner was "absolutely incorrect," and the manager, who for certain reasons could not take it upon himself to contradict it, requested our representative to say that there was no foundation for the statement.

Towards Conciliation.

Mr. Mathradas Goculdas, who told his employees the other day about the projected opening of cheap grain shops for mill-hands has, our representative was informed, instructed his managers to advance moneys to all his workmen to enable them to tide over the difficulties. No interest will be charged on such advances and men will be allowed to repay such advances, out of their wages. It is believed that one or two other mills are about to take similar action.

"No. 6500."

People who have had occasion to go to Jacob's Circle will perhaps have noticed amidst the panoply of power and authori-

(Continued on page 5.)

ABOUR SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

accoutrement "No. 6300." This is no other than a motor car of the Belsize Pattern. This car has attracted considerable notice from a certain class of people who happen to be driving in motor cars. "No. 6300" belongs to the Police—it would be more correct to say to the Criminal Intelligence Department, for it has been mostly observed to be in the enjoyment of the members of the Bombay C.I.D. The class of people for whom "No. 6300" acts as an escort, are, needless to mention, either well-known Home Rulers or people supposed to have Home Rule predilections. No matter on what errand one of these may be going, "No. 6300" is sure to follow him, wherever he may be going and see him safe to his destination. One cannot be too thankful to "No. 6300" and the gentry that are accommodated it, for taking such keen interest over his safety. But when "No. 6300" outsteps its usual zone about the Jacob's Circle and follows up people who are bent upon philanthropy or private business, well—we may not say, it is a little bit annoying, but it becomes positively ridiculous. There are quite a number of anecdotes in which this car has made itself notorious by running in quest of mare's nests. The only, gain of an exciting chase on any morning must be the balm which the gentle breeze brings to the tired souls of Brothers Patwardhan and Desai or the famous Taki pair, though it undoubtedly helps to line the pockets of the petrol dealer, who might say "the more, the merrier", and wish that there were more of these "No. 6300's."

SITUATION ON SATURDAY.

PROMINENT MILL MANAGERS' VIEWS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The strike situation on Saturday was somewhat easy. In the morning almost all the mills had put up steam and were ready to start work. The men turned up in numbers. But at first, they were slow to go in and it was found at a late hour in the morning that the attendance at many of the mills was very poor. Several mills only kept up an appearance of working throughout the day and we have reason to believe that in some cases, rank outsiders were temporarily employed, not because they were capable of doing any work but with the expectation of attracting the attention of the regular workmen. The only mill that worked with any approximation to "full load" appears to have been the Morarji Goculdas Mill, where the management have been trying for some days to restore their normal working by restoring confidence among their workmen. Here the large majority of looms were working on Saturday after two days' effort. The Khatau Makanji Mill, after experiencing great disappointment on Thursday and Friday, started working yesterday and enquiries made at the mill go to show that here too the attendance was tolerably good and all the departments, including weaving, were working. The Tata Mills too made some good progress yesterday in the direction of normal working. At the Bombay United, attendance was considerably thinner than on Friday, and after continuing to work until midday, the mill was closed under instructions from the agents. Our representative was given to understand that about 350 looms were working here. At other mills, too, work was kept up more or less.

The Elphinstone Mill working.

At the Elphinstone Mill, work was resumed in the morning and the percentage of attendance here was certainly much higher than at the other mills, in the neighbourhood, and it may be said that the Elphinstone Mill was much better off than some other mills, which had to shut down for the day. At the Textile Mill the pace was very slow and there was a paucity of workmen. The situation did not improve as the day wore on. The Century Mill made an effort to start work with the small number of men who presented themselves for work. The mill was struggling like many another to carry on. About noon time, however, a little stone throwing from outside seems to have resulted in the mill being cleared out of its men. After an hour or so, some men came back again and they continued the work. The Standard Mill was no better off then the rest. A few mills in other areas, which had commenced work in the morning, closed at about noon and did not resume work. It is said that the Greaves Cotton group worked for half day yesterday being Saturday. The Madhavji Dharamsi Mill commenced work yesterday, as did the Bomanji Petit Mill. The Tardeo Mills and the Victoria Mill at Gamdevi were all working. At Tardeo, the attendance seemed to be decidedly better than in other localities. At Sewri and Chinchpokli Road, and Parel Road, practically all the mills were working. At Mahim, the Dye works do not seem to have commenced. The Kastoorchand Mill at Dadar was seen working.

Attendance still disquieting.

While it is gratifying that these mills should show signs activity and a desire to strive towards the restoration of the status quo, it cannot avoid the reflection that the attendance is still disquieting. It is not possible to believe that on an average any large percentage of workmen attended, except perhaps at an individual mill here or there. It is also not possible to say how far the prospect of obtaining wages tickets for the past month led the men to present themselves at their mills for work yesterday. In several mills the tickets were issued. But it is understood that the Millowners' Association has issued a circular to the mills to say that the payments should be made some time towards the close of the week.

Mill Managers' views.

Some of the mill managers interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative were not entirely sanguine that the strike had ended. They were of opinion that the crisis was not yet over, though the situation had considerably eased off, and hoped that more men might come in this morning. There were possibilities, they said, that the situation might change for the worse instead of for the better; but the outlook, taking an optimistic view, was more cheerful than on Friday.

An unjustifiable Statement.

Some experienced and influential mill managers took strong exception to a statement appearing in the "Times of India," which is said to have been made to the effect that the mill managements have not done their duty by way of inducing men to return to work. They told our representative that there was absolutely no justification for such a statement, if one had been made by the Commissioner of Police, as stated in the "Times". An Indian mill manager with 25 years' experience of Indian Labour said that he had experienced no difficulty whatsoever in securing sufficient men and that the very fact that they had been able to work on a large scale was a clear refutation of this unjust charge. What the Police Commissioner is reported to have said might be true, so far as it concerned the European managed mills. But in Indian managed concerns it was far from being true to say that the managers made no effort to induce their men to return to work. The manager of another very important Indian mill confirmed this view. He told our representative that having regard to the fact that he had constantly to do with the police authorities, he could not take it upon himself to contradict openly, a statement attributed to the Police Commissioner. It would not do for him to do so. He requested our representative to authoritatively contradict that statement.

Police Commissioner's interference.

On the other hand the particular manager, whose desire to state the facts we have no reason to doubt, pointed out how the Police Commissioner had made matters worse for them all by constantly interfering in things which did not appertain to his duties. He said that while the much blamed mill manager was doing his utmost from the early dawn until a late hour to inspire confidence in his men and induce them to go back to work, the Commissioner of Police would in the course of his hurried visit scare away the workmen from the doors of the mill. The Commissioner would arrive about 8-30 a.m. generally and if he saw any number of men collected at the gates he would address them in a very excited tone and ask them quietly to get in or get away. Such method, the manager of the Mill in question told our representative, was not conducive to the restoration of good feeling among the workmen. The latter, he said, were not an enlightened or educated class, who before they arrived at the mill would make up their minds and enter the mill premises at the peremptory bidding of anybody, be he the Commissioner of Police or anybody else. It was quite natural among the men to loiter about for a time and then decide for themselves one way or the other.

Effect of military display.

In addition to this, the too prominent display of armed Police and Military men at the gates prevented even the approach of the men. So, he said, he had removed the military picket to an inconspicuous place in the mill compound and since then he had been rewarded for his foresight by the increased attendance at the mill on Saturday. At other mills, too, similar complaints were made by the managers, who are all practically united in paying a handsome tribute to the loyalty, docility and feeling of mutual trust among their men. If the men had been left to themselves without an undue fear of Police harassment, the mills believe they should have been able to resume work earlier.

Another factor, which in the view of the managers as well as the workmen, has contively so few men should turn up for work of work is the prevention of men's meeting together and decide after a free discussio as to what their altitude should be. Since the concessions were announced, few mills are said to have been able to ascertain the collective opinion of the men. We have already described the attitude of the millowners. Though outwardly united in resisting the men's demand for strike days' payment, they are not entirely agreed about the justice or fairness of such attitude. One prominent millowner whom our representative interviewed yesterday afternoon said that for his part he was perfectly willing to give his men what they wanted in this respect. But if he did so and other mills did not, it might lead to a fresh strike and he did not want by conceding a demand to be the cause of another strike similar to the one which was brought about by another not conceding his men's demand for a living wage. Likewise there are other mills too who would readily concede strike days' payment if others did so. But the Association which apparently does not represent the feelings of the owners in constructive effort seems to reflect their opinion in a collective refusal of what is generally regarded as a just demand.

It is quite possible—and there are various causes operating in this direction—that the strike may now come to a speedy end. There are great expectations among the millowners themselves that the strike will now end and that the mills would be running to-day with a better quota of men than on Saturday. Among the men too there is a similar feeling. But there are others, especially the Mussalman workers and the large majority of the employees of the few mills where the strike originated or gathered momentum—who have kept themselves aloof. It may therefore be said that the strike is not likely to end today though the situation ruled easier on Saturday.

MARRYAT CUP SINGLES

The following is the result of the matches played at the Bombay Gymkhana Marryat Cup Single.

J. M. Mathews beat H. V. Hampton 6—3, 6—2 v. Fox beat F. M. Garnett 8—6, 6—1.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Secret Conference of the Presidency Bank Secretaries.

We understand, from Calcutta, that a secret conference of the secretaries of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras was held there last week in which Sir James Meston, the Controller of Currency, Mr. Howard, the Financial Secretary, and Mr. Gubbay, took part. It is quite clear that the principal subject discussed is the formation of a Central Bank by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. That such an important subject is being settled by the Government of India and the three Bank Secretaries *in camera* shows that the Government of India, either on its own initiative or under instructions from the Secretary of State, has made up its mind to bring about this change and spring it on the public as a *fait accompli*. This procedure on the part of the Government of India deserves the severest condemnation, and we draw the attention of the Indian press and the representatives of the people in the Imperial Legislative Council—as well as political and commercial bodies all over the country—to protest against the hole-and-corner method of settling such a very important matter as laying the proper foundations of an adequate and well-thought-out credit system, without which it is impossible to bring about agricultural, industrial, and commercial expansion.

The State or Central Bank Project and the Chamberlain Commission

It should be noted that the Chamberlain Commission, whose recommendations on the currency question are reactionary and unacceptable from the Indian point of view, kept an open mind on the Central or State Bank project. Regarding the connection between banking and currency matters they said:—

"Many of our recommendations, notably those which relate to the maintenance of exchange, the position of gold in the currency, the system of budgetting, and the raising of loans by the Government, are not appreciably affected by any decision which may be arrived at on the bank question. But others, especially those which relate to the elasticity and fiduciary portion of the note issue, to the custody, employment and proper amount of the Government balances in India and London, and to remittance, are somewhat intimately bound up with the presence or absence of a State Bank. The bank question has also a close connection with subjects not directly falling within the terms of our reference, such as the absence of a final banking reserve in India and the question of giving the Presidency banks access to London, the extension of co-operative credit in India, the improvement of banking facilities and the encouragement of sound banking in that country. . . So long as the Government of India remain aloof from banking, so long as they maintain an independent treasury system, and so long as the management of the note issue is kept outside banking, some features of the present system, which may be regarded as anomalous, will remain." (paras 217 and 218 of the Report Cd., 7236 of 1914.)

Absence of Concrete Proposals and Confusing use of "State of Central Bank."

The Commissioners found from the outset in examining witnesses on this subject that the absence of concrete proposals and the want of agreement as to the precise significance of the expression "Central or State Bank," made such examination difficult and unsatisfactory. To supply this defect Mr. Keynes prepared a scheme on the lines of a memorandum submitted by Sir Lionel Abrahams of the India Office in collaboration with Sir Ernest Cable, an ex-President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and member of the Chamberlain Commission. As a detailed examination of the scheme would involve a visit to India and a careful study of the condition on the spot, and as the Commissioners were not fitted as a body to do so, they did not make any recommendations for or against the proposal, but advocated the immediate examination of the project:—

"We regard the question as one of great importance to India, which deserves the careful and early consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. We think, therefore that they would do well to hold an inquiry into it without delay, and to appoint for this purpose a small expert body, representative of both official and non-official experience, with directions to study the whole question in India in consultation with the persons and bodies primarily interested such as the Presidency Banks and either to pronounce definitely against the desirability of the establishment of a State or Central Bank at the present time, or to submit to the authorities a concrete scheme for the establishment of such a bank fully worked out in all its details and capable of immediate application" (para 222).

The "Do-Nothing" Policy of Sir William Meyer and his Note.

In the course of his evidence before the Chamberlain Commission Sir James Meston, our present finance member, stated that Sir William Meyer the then finance member had handed a note to him on the State Bank question. Instead of discussing the merits and demerits of different types of such institutions and coming to a rational conclusion, Sir William was prepared to welcome a Central Bank formed by an amalgamation of the three presidency banks exactly on their present lines, if certain difficulties were overcome. The difficulties alluded to are inter-provincial jealousies, the difficulty of maintaining dividends on the present scale to the shareholders, the conflict of views beteewn India and London involving the dragging of the India Office and the Government of India, and the difficulty of obtaining a competent body of directors possessing an all-India experience. Sir William's reasons for welcoming such an institution are 1. It would relieve the Government of its responsibility while it would please the European commercial community. 2. Government could brush aside all criticism. 3. A large supply of loanable funds from London. 4. The development of banking facilities by using more Government funds. Reasons 1 and 2 are mischievous and against public policy, while 3 and 4 are not supported by arguments.

Sir William was prepared to hand over to such an institution, the greater part of the Treasury Balances, the entire paper currency reserve and the control of the note circulation, the purchase of silver and the conduct of coinage operations, exchange and banking work in London, in fact everything except the Gold Standard Reserve, though with regard to its management he would invite their advice and assistance.

The Central Bank to Reap all Advantages and Government to bear all Loss.

Sir William Meyer's note clearly indicates to what length he was prepared to go. In his note there is no mention as to what *duties* public or semi-public central banks perform in other countries and such an institution *should perform* in this country, and the *public aspect of the question* is *entirely ignored*. Besides, what services such an institution should perform in return for the handling of Government business on such an enalarged scale is not even thought of. That such a narrow and reactionary view, without any protection of public interests and guarantee as to the safe handling of State funds, was unacceptable to even Mr. Chamberlain would be evident from his questions put to Sir James Meston:—

Chamberlain—Do you think, if anything went wrong and through unfortunate management the bank failed, that it would be regarded in India as the failure of a private institution or as the failure of the Government?

Sir James Meston—I think it would be a public calamity, and the Government would have to intervene with all its resources.

Chamberlain—Perhaps the Government would have to bear, justly or unjustly, a large share of the blame?

Meston—Yes, quite possibly.

The *absurdity of the idea that Government could evade responsibility in the last resort* was also brought out by a question:—

Chamberlain—Assuming a bank of the character which you have described, could the Government of India entrust so much to them without being represented on its board?

Meston—I think not. I think it would require a strong representation.

Chamberlain—One of the advantages of such a bank in the eyes of some of the advocates of it who have come before us, has been the relief it would bring to the Indian Government from financial responsibilities. If the Indian Government were strongly represented, as you suggest, on the board, do you think that they could divest themselves of responsibility for the bank's proceedings?

Meston—I do not at all think so. I think the responsibility would be almost as great, only it would be worked through a different channel.

(Questions 9148-9153, Cd. 7237 of 1914.)

The scheme of Mr. Keynes, recent developments, the position of the Presidency banks, the defects of our credit organisation, the lines on which an adequate and serviceable credit system should be organised, the action Government should take, and allied topics will be discussed in our next review.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

INCREASING RAVAGES.

481 DEATHS ON SATURDAY.

The mortality from Cholera continues to rise, there being 481 deaths from this disease on Saturday, as compared with 451 on Friday. The number of Cholera attacks on Saturday was 549.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Saturday was 714 as against 692 on the preceding day and 103 on the corresponding day of last year.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths from cholera on Saturday in the different sections of the city.

Section.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	9	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	15	5
Fort, Southern	1	0
Fort, Northern	17	10
Esplanade	7	5
Mandvi	4	3
Chukla	1	1
Umarkhadi	21	17
Dongri	17	12
Market	6	4
Dhobi Talao	13	9
Fanaswadi	7	5
Bhuleshwar	6	5
Khara Talao	6	2
Kumbharwada	6	6
Khetwadi	7	4
Girgaum	12	9
Chowpati	3	1
Walkeshwar	2	3
Mahalakshmi	17	16
Mazagon	31	31
Tarwadi	34	34
Second Nagpada	6	4
Kamatipura	12	13
Tardeo	12	12
Byculla	75	66
First Nagpada	0	0
Parel	70	69
Sewri	23	24
Sion	36	35
Mahim	5	4
World	74	67
Harbour, Dock, Railway and Homeless	3	3

The Cholera attacks include 2 imported cases from Virar.

MORTALITY PER WARD.

Deaths from Cholera and all causes occurred as follow in the different wards of the city on Saturday:—

	Cholera.	All causes.
Fort	20	22
Mandvi	33	54
Bhuleshwar	31	70
Girgaum	35	49
Byculla	160	228
Parel	128	149
Mahim	71	99
Harbour, Docks, Railways and Homeless	3	3
Hospitals	0	40

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

"DUTY OF GRADUATE VOTERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When all the City Municipalities in this Presidency are now enjoying more than half as elected members it is strange that the premier city should have been left with only half the members as representative of "Ratepayers." This half number of representatives are mostly "landlords" and "Justices of the Peace" and it passes one's imagination why a separate representation has been assigned to the aristocratic class known as "Justices of the Peace." If it is borne in mind that this aristocratic class has already got 36 seats reserved for them, (all the nominees of Government, University and Chamber of Commerce are J. P.'s), it has no business to encroach upon the ratepayers' seats to an overwhelming extent.

In the present Corporation 20 seats out of 36 were needlessly occupied by J. P.'s and only 16 were allowed to be held by commoners. The same practice is going to be repeated in the coming elections. Out of the 20 J. P.'s three are going to retire from the contest, Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar, Sir Dinshaw Edalji Wacha and Mr. Karmalli Pirbhoy Haji, and the remaining seventeen are going to seek election from the ratepayers' class. The names of these aristocrats are reproduced below:—

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. B. N. Gamadia, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Dr. H. A. Nakhoda, Mr. K. H. Kazani, Dr. P. H. Meisheri, Dr. D. P. B. Master, Mr. M. D. Khakbar, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. R. B. Mantri, the Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala, Mr. Rahimtula Currimbhoy, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, and Dr. M. C. Javle.

As these gentlemen are entitled to a separate representation from the 16 reserved seats for J. P.'s and some of them are also likely to get patronage from Government there is no justification whatsoever for the rate-payers and graduates class to elect them as *their* representatives. It would therefore seem advisable to return candidates who do not belong particularly to this class. The Chamber of Commerce, the University and Government generally nominate such gentlemen who are already J. P.'s (and be it noted that all the present nominees are without exception J. P.'s), and thus a substantial representation has been secured for that class.

The voters of Ward elections who number over 12,000 will therefore do well to confer their patronage upon such candidates who do not belong to the J. P. class but who belong to and are likely to work for the "common people." It is a pity that the separate representation of 16 seats allotted to "Justices of the Peace" has been allowed to continue for another three years and therefore it is incumbent on the ratepayers and graduates to see that their support goes to commoners.—Yours, etc.,

"A CITIZEN."

Bombay, Jan. 24.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Elections of the Councillors of the Bombay Municipality come off to-day. Those elected will control municipal affairs for three years and that will be for a pretty long period after the Reform Bill shall have passed into law and the people have had a large share of administration in the province. The electors ought to be very careful in their choice particularly at this time. We are on the eve of momentous changes and must try to have the best out of the changed administration. Out of 72 members only 36 are elected by the people, 16 are directly nominated by Government. 16 are elected by the J. P.'s who are the nominies of Government, two by the University where 80 per cent. fellows own their seats to the sweet will of the Government and two by the Chamber of Commerce. The Franchise is too narrow. While in rich England any one who pays a rent of Rs. 12-8 a month has a vote for the Parliamentary election the emblem of sovereignty in poor Bombay the right to vote at Municipal Election is denied to every one unless he possess a house of his own, has a heavy vehicle or is a University graduate. In the whole of Bombay there are only 12781 voters in a population of 984,958 according to the Census of 1911. Bombay is overcrowded now and in the last eight years the population must have gone over a million and a quarter. Out of every 100 souls 99 are denied the primary right of citizenship. The present Corporations has never been conscious of these defects. Some of them instead have lavished praises on this constitution. It is now the duty of the voters to send to the Corporation men who have or will pledge themselves to the liberalisation of this Municipality. It is a rich but not a free, popular Municipality. Men who will try to voice the feelings of the people, men who will try to give the people the sovereign power of vote, men who will lay bare the defects in the constitution of the Municipality, ought alone to be returned. It is no wisdom to hand over the administration of a rich Municipality which has an income of from 12 to 15 million rupees to Councillors who do not pledge to be responsible to the public or the voters while crying shrill for self-government. It is a plain duty, therefore of every voter to vote for Home Rule candidates who by their lead have given a pledge of bringing franchise—sovereignty to every home and who are ready to hold themselves responsible to public majorities.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. LALIT.

Girgaum, Jan. 21.

MERIT, THE TRUE TEST

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that most of the voters have forgotten so soon the 11th of December, otherwise they would not have promised their votes in favour of those who attended the Town Hall Meeting to vote for the memorial against the wishes of the people to whose sentiments they did not pay any regard although they were the representatives of the people. If the voters have any self-respect for themselves, it lies with them to show that people have no confidence in those men who did not care for the opinion of the citizens, by withdrawing their support at the ensuing election from such candidates, and thus showing that they have no confidence in them. If voters were not to exercise their right in voting according to their free will, in favour of candidates who can be trusted, all the trouble physical and mental that was taken, and the inconveniences that were undergone for protecting the rights of the people by the

Sir,—It seems that most of the voters If people have any regard for their leaders, and love for the cause of Local Self-Government they should express it by voting solidly for the Home Rulers and not for those who flout the wishes of the people in order to please the officials. In the list of candidates for C. Ward there is the name of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, who is the present sitting member from A. Ward. Nobody knew anything in regard to his municipal career until now and nobody had an idea that he was a member of the Municipal Corporation till you published that he is a sitting member from A. Ward. If voters were to entrust their powers to such candidates who do not take part in meetings of the Corporation regularly and watch the interests of the people by their presence and experience, the Corporation would soon lose its power for good. What I wish to say is that voters should not mind any kind of influence or pressure. The members of the Corporation are like the trustees of the people to represent their cause there and not go to the Corporation meeting to adorn the chairs. Will the voters appoint any trustee for the management of their private affairs, if he is not a deserving and capable person to do the work on the mere recommendation of his friends without knowing his antecedents, views and experience of the work? The same test must hold good in the case of voting in favour of a candidate.—Yours etc.,

D.

Bombay, 23 Jan.

VOTES IN D WARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Election Day is with us and every candidate is trying his utmost to have a hard hit at the poll on the day. At this election there is so much excitement and the interest of the general public is so much aroused and that there is so keen a competition amongst the candidates that it now solely depends upon the voters to see that representatives in the strict sense of the word are elected by them. In this connection I would particularly like to invite the attention of the voters of the "D" ward to the following fact while at the poll. We have got here candidates like Mr. Jaykar, Mr. Welinker and Dr. Sathaye who have rendered valuable services to the public and whose views on different social and political problems have been already declared by them to the public, is I believe a sufficient warranty to the public for helping them at the poll. But I would specially like to warn the voters of the "D" ward about Mr. R. B. Mantri, J. P.,—who in his long career as a corporator has done but little for the public good. The "Ideal Seminary" which was founded in 1910 by some young men of humble means with the object of spreading free education amongst the masses which was doing good work for seven or eight years suffered recently, but how? Since its establishment it was conducting a Free Night School at Gamdevi in the premises of the Municipal Boys' School which the schools committee were pleased to keep at the disposal of the Seminary. On 26th October 1918 the Secretary of the Seminary received a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, of which the following is an extract:—

"I am sorry to inform you that landlord of the premises to which the Gamdevi Municipal Marathi Boys' School to be removed from 1-11-18 has stipulated that no Night School should be held in the premises."

The landlord in question is nobody but the learned corporator, Mr. R. B. Mantri. The above extract is the sufficient proof in indication of the retrograde notions of this corporator who also is a member of the Schools Committee which want to make the primary education free and compulsory. I do not want to comment on his action at the present but request the voters of the "D" ward to be very careful in recording their votes at the poll in favour of Mr. Mantri.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. DHOLEKER.

Gamdevi, 24th Jan.

E WARD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are altogether seven persons standing from this ward and to the exclusion of three who are newly standing, though one of them has spent some weeks in the Corporation filling the place vacated by the resignation of Mr. Baptista, the work done by the standing corporators for this ward, is too well known to need any elaboration, and their continued vigour to collect votes from some illiterate ratepayers strengthens our apprehension that the election in the ward must be fought for. What surprises us most is not their decided inability but their fitful fancy to attempt things that involve the interest and prosperity of the people, but which cannot be carried through without grit. The public will be gratified if Messrs. Gansla and Umar Sobani are elected by the voters. The former is one of our most promising men in welfare work. His name is connected with almost all the institutions of the Telagu community and his admirable work accomplished during his career as the Secretary of the Telagu, Education Fund for a number of years brought no little appreciation for him. He is a true and strong nationalist and he was one of those who spared no energy in arranging the district Congress committees. With regard to Mr. Sobani, his name has become a symbol of public spirit and enthusiasm for all liberal causes. It is these able and energetic persons who should be elected to represent their cause and opinion in the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Kamatipura, 24th Jan.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MYSTRY OF A CORPSE BEARER'S DEATH.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Jusice Pratt.)

KING-EMPEROR

Vs.

Rustamjee Jamshedjee Wadia. Accused

The accused, in this case, a Parsi 18 years of age was charged with having on the 18th of November, committed the murder of one Sorabjee Ruttonjee, a Parsi corpse bearer by throwing a large stone at the head of the deceased and thus caused injuries resulting in his death.

The Advocate-General with Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla appeared for the Crown.

Dr P. N. Daroowalla appeared for the accused.

The facts for the prosecution were as follow:—

Sorabjee Ruttonjee, a corpse bearer received injuries on his head between 11 a.m., noon on the 18th of November, last, as a result of which he died at 7 p.m. on the 20th of November. The questions which arose for decision did the accused Rustamjee, also a corpse bearer, cause, these injuries and were, of he did of what offence he was guilty. Evidence as to what occurred on the 18th November was conflicting upto a point and the Advocate-General first dealt with the evidence of what happened after that point. On the 18th of November at 11-30, a.m. Sorabjee was lying on a bench inside the "Nishankhana" situated in Kawasjee Patell Street. His eye was blackened and he had some other injuries on his face. He was taken in a victoria to the Fulton police station. The police directed that he should be taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he was examined by the hospital surgeon, who found a contusion on the upper eyelid of his left eye and also a slight contused wound on the left ear. They went back to the police station and there Sorabjee made a statement that he had quarrels with the accused for about two months and the accused hit him. They went to the "Nishankhana" where Sorabjee became very ill. He was taken to Dr. Masina's hospital where he got worse and died the following day. Post-mortem examination was made at the morgue by Dr. Powell, who found a bruise over the left temple, where a bone had been fractured, an artery was torn which caused internal hemorrage and which resulted in the death of Sorabjee. The bone fractured was much thinner than ordinarily it ought to be. In fact it was no thicker than an egg-shell). There was no depression and very little force would be sufficient to cause its fracture.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

The Advocate-General then referred to what preceded as to which there was a conflict of evidence. Rustomjee also was a corpse-bearer. He was apparently not on good terms with Sorabjee and a few days before an incident happened which led to a certain amount of bad feeling. There was a bench outside the "Nishankhana" on which Rustomjee used to sit. He used to jest with ladies of the locality. The deceased reported this to the muccadum of the "Nishankhana" who had the bench removed from that place.

Continuing the Advocate-General said that there were three witnesses namely Pallonjee Shapurjee, Dinshaw Dorabjee and Framroze Bulsara between whose evidence there was a conflict. Pallonjee's evidence was that he was sitting on the steps of the "Nishankhana" when Dinshaw and Framroze came up with the accused. Accused went in to where Sorabjee the deceased was lying on the bench. Suddenly Pallonjee heard the sound of a stone falling. He turned round and saw the stone slipping to the floor from the head of the deceased and the accused standing a couple of feet away from the bench. Pallonjee tried to arrest the accused, who however struck him with a bar and made off. Dinshaw and Framroze on the other hand would say that they came to the "Nishankhana" unaccompanied by the accused and they saw a big crowd. Apparently there was an altercation between the accused, the deceased and Pallonjee and they all fell to the ground struggling to gether. The witnesses then went away.

Pallonjee, the first witness, was called and said in his examination by the Advocate-General that he saw the accused go and pick up a big stone, and throw it at the deceased. The stone struck the wall first then fell on the deceased's head and then to the ground. Dr. Daruwlla in his cross-examination confronted the witness with the statement made by him in the Police Court before the Magistrate, which was as the Advocate-General stated it to be in his opening address.

"Which of the two is true?" asked Dr. Daruwalla. The witness replied that his statement to the Magistrate was correct.

Dinshaw and Framroze were then examined making statements directly conflicting with the evidence of Pallonjee.

Dr. Powell in his examination after describing the nature of the injuries to the deceased said that the usual thickness of the skull in that part would be between ¼ and 1/3rd of an inch. In the case of the deceased it was between ¼ and 1/3rd of a millimetre, about 1/70th of an inch or about thickness of an egg-shell. There was no depression, the bone was cracked. Very little force would crack that bone. It could have been cracked by a fall on the ground. A large stone would have crushed it in if such a stone had fallen on it.

At this stage the Advocate-General said that if the jury did not accept Pallonjee's evidence he could not carry the case further with other evidence he had, which was of a formal character.

His Lordship directed that the statement of the deceased should be read to the jury.

His Lorship then addressed the jury explaining to them the evidence given and asking them to consider whether they wished the case to proceed.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury retired for consideration. On their return the foreman said that the jury was of opinion that the evidence given already was not sufficiently clear for the case to proceed further.

The Advocate-General said that he had no evidence to offer which would assist the jury any further and that under the circumstances he would not proceed with the case and would withdraw it under Section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship thereupon discharged the accused and directed that the discharge should operate as an acquittal.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL AND DELIBERATE MURDER.

BRAHMIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

1. RAMCHANDRA VISHNUE KHOT.
2. DATTABRAYA VISHNU KHOT.

v.

The King Emperor

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

This was a confirmation case along with two criminal appeals presented against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri who had convicted that the accused under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder of one Baba Pathre at Damame in Dapali Taluka on or about the 2nd August, 1918, and setenced them to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

The facts of the case shortly stated are these:—Accused Nos. 1 and 2 are Javul Brahmins of Damame while accused No. 3 who has since been acquitted by the Sessions Judge is a Sonar of Tamond. The victim Babu Pathre was a clerk in the employ of the Kadekar's shop at Chiplun. On 29th July, 1918, he left Chiplun to collect outstandings for his employer. He went to Dabhol and stayed in the hotel kept by Jankibai, mother-in-law of the accused No. 1. At Dabhol Baba collected some money. While he was there accused No. 1, came there from Dapoli. On 2nd August, 1918, accused No. 1 and Baba left Dabhol together and went in a boat to Pangari whence they went on foot to Farare. At Farare Baba collected more money. Thence Baba and the accused No. 1 went to Damame where Baba put up in the house of accused 1 and 2. Accused No. 1 and 2 were the only inmates of the house, their women folks being away from the village. The house is an isolated one, the nearest house being several furlongs away. Accused No. 3 came there on a visit in the evening. One Dhondu More used to sleep in the house whenever accused No. 1 was away. This man came in the evening expecting accused No. 1 to be away. He found that he was back and that he had a guest. As it was too late, he took his meal there and slept in the outer verandah. At night the accused No. 2 called him but he would not get up. He saw the three accused dragging the body of the guest towards the river. In the morning accused 2 gave him Rs. 20 and asked him to hold his tongue. Babu Patre's employer Kadvekar got anxious when Baba did not return after seven or eight days. He sent one Krishna to trace Baba. Krishna traced Baba to Farare and Damame. Accused No. 1 told him after some prevarication, "He was with me one night and left the next morning." Baba's relatives who also started search traced him to Damame. The police was informed and during investigation, accused Nos. 1 and 2 produced properly belonging to the deceased and pointed out the dead body concealed under some rock in a river bed not far from the house. The body was identified. At the Post mortem examination the doctor found that there was congestion on the sides and the fracture of the ribes and came to the conclusion that death had been caused by blows from some blunt substance. The accused in their statements admitted that Baba was killed in the presence of all of them. Accused No. 1 and 2 threw the blame on accused No. 3 while accused No. 3 the blame on the other two. They also admitted having helped in concealing the dead body and admitted the production of the property of the deceased as alleged by the prosecution. Accused No. 3 practically stuck to his former statement before the committing Magistrate. Accused No. 1 and 2 admitted that Baba had come to their house but stated that he left soon after and did not stay at night there. They especially the younger brother, admitted the production of some of the property and the pointing out of the dead body to the police and Dinesh but said that he had learnt of it from accused No. 3. In the Sessions Court the accused denied every thing. Accused No. 3 denied that he was there at all. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 deny the visit of the deceased altogether. Their case was that they never produced any property. They claimed the money, watch and chain to be their own. They said that they were beaten and intimidated even in the presence of the Committing Magistrate.

JUDGMENT OF THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

The Sessions Judge discussed the evidence at great length and in agreement with the assessors, came to the conclusion that the accused Nos. 1 and 2 were guilty of the offence of murder. He, however, disagreeing with the assessors found that the accused No. 3 was not guilty of any offence in connection with the killing of Baba Patre.

During the course of judgment he observed that as to what the offence of accused Nos. 1 and 2 amounted there was not the slightest doubt. Babu Patre was manled viciously in such a way that several ribs broke. His money was taken and his body was hidden away. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 must have intended to cause the death of Baba in order to rob him of the money he carried. It was impossible that the accused should run the risk of leaving even a snark of life in Baba. They would naturally kill Baba outright to destroy evidence of their misdeeds. Therefore from the circumstances he inferred a clear intention to cause Baba's death. He further added that the offence was brutal and deliberate. There could be no question as to the sentence accused Nos. 1 and 2 deserved. There was not a single circumstance in their favour. Accused. 2 was the younger brother but did not appear to have acted merely as a tool of accused No. 1. He therefore, acquitted and discharged the accused No. 3 and sentenced accused Nos. 1 and 2 to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments urged on behalf of the accused appellants confirmed the conviction and the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge on accused No. 1 but committed the sentence on accused No. 2 to one of transportation for life.

Mr A. G. Desai appeared for the accused appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

DISPUTE OVER PIECE-GOODS.

QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

Gopalji Kuverji (Appellant) v. Morarji Jeram Naranji and another (Respondents.)

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Hayward.)

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Marten.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the respondents.

The matter arose by way of petition under the Indian Arbitration Act. The appellant was a vendor of certain piece-goods to the first respondent who was the purchaser. The first respondent in his turn resold the goods to a sub-purchaser, respondent No. 2. Apart from these transactions the vendor himself bought certain goods from the purchaser and there were other and separate transactions between the purchaser and sub-purchaser. Disputes arose as to these goods and on the 21st March, 1918, the three parties, the appellant and the first and second respondents agreed to refer their several disputes and differences to three persons named in the submission which was in writing. The arbitrators proceeded with the reference and held and fixed various meetings. Finally by their letter dated 12th April, 1918, they declined to continue further in the arbitration. Subsequently correspondence took place between the parties with a view to new arbitrators being appointed. The first and the second respondents suggested between them that two of the original arbitrators should act again but the appellant declined to proceed further and consequently the present petition was launched. The questions that arose for the decision of the Court in the petition were whether in a case of submission to three named arbitrators all of whom after acting had declined to proceed any further (1) the Court had jurisdiction to appoint any arbitrators in their place under section 8 (1) (b) and (2) of the Arbitration Act; (2) If so whether the Court had a discretion under the same section as to whether on the facts of any particular case it would make any appointment, and (3) If it had such a discretion, whether such discretion ought to be exercised in the fact of the present case against making any such appointment.

On the question of jurisdiction the appellant's contention before Mr. Justice Marten was that as regards the appointment of new arbitrators the Act did not apply to the case of three arbitrators. On a detailed review of the sections of the Act and the English cases his Lordship decided against that contention and held that he had jurisdiction to appoint new arbitrators in the place of the three arbitrators who had declined to act. His Lordship further held that he had a discretion under section 8 of the Act and that in the case before him he would exercise that discretion by appointing new arbitrators. From this decision of his Lordship the present appeal had been filed.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments of Counsel held that under the Act it was not open to them to interfere where the reference was to more than two arbitrators and the parties had failed to nominate the arbitrators, or the arbitrators had failed to proceed with the arbitration. The appeal was therefore allowed.

Solicitors for the appellants: Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the Respondents: Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Motichand and Devidas.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Bhudharji Lalji v. Morarji Raghanath and others.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

On Thursday last Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of an administration suit which brought about Rs. 25,000 to the Bombay famine relief fund. The suit was filed by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 5,500 with interest from the estate of one Jasodabai, a lady belonging to the Rajput Bhoi community.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan with Messrs. M. J. Mehta and J. M. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the 1st and 2nd defendants. The Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the Advocate-General as representing the Charities.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The plaintiff, who is a priest of the Rajput Bhoi community lent to the deceased Jasodabai two sums of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,000 in September, 1915, and November, 1916, in respect of which the said Jasodabai passed two writings to the plaintiff and also deposited by way of equitable mortgage the title deeds of his property at Kandevadi to secure the repayment of the said sum of Rs. 5,500 with interest. The said Jasodabai died on the 29th April, 1917, leaving a will, by which after providing for her funeral ceremonies she left the rest of her estate to charity. The plaintiff and the 1st and 2nd defendants were the executors of the will. The 1st and 2nd defendants as executors of the will of the deceased, contested the plaintiff's claim on the ground mainly that the writings relied upon by the plaintiff were forgeries. The Advocate-General was added as a party defendant to represent the charity directed by the Will.

After the case had gone on for about two hours and Mr. Taleyarkhan had put in some of the important documents, his Lordship asked Mr. Wadia for the 1st and 2nd defendants whether his client still contended that the documents passed by the deceased Jasodabai in favour of the plaintiff were forgeries. Mr. Wadia replied that he did not. Mr. Taleyarkhan then told his Lordship that the plaintiff had all along been willing to fine his claim in favour of charity and as the defence of forgery was now given up his client would not press his claim. By consent of the parties the suit was allowed to be settled and the property, which is worth about Rs. 25,000 was ordered to be given over to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund. The income of the said sum was ordered to be used for the relief of the famine-stricken in the territories of the Junagad State.

Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwalla for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. for the 1st and 2nd defendants.

Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee for the Advocate-General.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1789-18—Unwalla P and P. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE (IN COURT.)

1494-18—Judah and S. Selim Saul Reuben Han v Hoosein Sedehi and Sons a firm, Edg G W and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1687-18—Smetham B and Co. Haji Ibrahim Haji Ibrahim Haji Sulleman and ors v Haji Essac Haji Tar Mahomed and anr. Khandvalla and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT).

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1610-18—Motichand and D. Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs Mahomed Taki Ali Mahomed Sherazi a firm, Shamrao M and H, Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

20-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v Tricumdas Lalji, Dikshit M and K.

721-17—Bhimji and Co. Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v Girdharlal Jadavnath Budwar a firm, Payne and Co.

1383-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Merwanji Dhunjibhai Sukhia and ors v Virbaiji widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Ratansey Doongersey v Bhawanishanker Parashram and ors, D J Mantri.

1089-16—Motichand and D, Abdulla Gulam Husein v Amoobai widow and ors, Mulji and Th.

1142-16—Kanga and S, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

1453-17—Ardeshir H D and Co. Raichand Ghelabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Captain and V, Malvi M R and Co.

327-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Jadav widow v Maganlal Bhugwandas, Matubhai J and M.

1125-17—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co a firm v Chaturbhuj Ganesh a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1124-17—Motichand and D, Messrs N Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

860-18—Shamrao M and H, Chimanlal Lallobhai v Wadia Chinoy and Co a firm.

647-18—Mulla and Mulla, Kayum Dawoodbhai Jafferji v Abdul Husein Dawoodbhai Jafferji and ors, Mulla and M. Purnanand and Co.

657-18—Malvi M R and Co, Pragji Pelji and anr v Jiwanram Mody a firm and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

723-18—Parshotamrai and Co, Anandji Jadavji v Morarji Jairam Naranji, Payne and Co.

899-18—Mulla and Mulla, Hyderbhai Hoosenbhai v Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani, Capt and V.

1634-18—Matu J and M, Alli Mahomed Abdulla and Co a firm v Sha Jagannath Chaganlal and Bros a firm, Jam R and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

144-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Ismail Dossa and Co a firm v Vallabhdas Narranji, Bhimji and Co, Part heard.

1301-17—Hiralal Th and Co, Nanubhai Raghunathji Desai v Chabildas Samalji, Lnwalla P and P.

152-18—Purnanand and Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Maganmall Gopaldas a firm and ors, Payne and Co.

179-18—In person, Karlapati Satyanarayen v K S T Thevasiparmal Nadur, Raghavaya N and Co.

361-18—Mulla and M, Kanji Valji v Dwarkadas chaturbhoy a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

362-18—C P D'Cunha and Co, Joachim Vincent Paisley v Barjor Framji Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

429-18—Ardeshir H D and Co. Haji Mahomed Joomabhai Jan Mahomed v Noor Mahomed Hoosein Merchant, Shroff and D.

S C Ct 195/4600-18—Patell and Ex. S John alias John David v Pirojshaw Dhanjisha Bolton, Jehangir and S.

365-18—Dastur and Co, Jaggopaldas Ghanshamdas a firm v Messrs Gordhandas Nathus and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

748-17—Raghavaya N and Co, Peruri Venkata Raja Gopalum c Peruri Vishwanatham and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

220-16—Judah and S, Joti Babaji v Kesra Foosa and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

34-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Elias Haji Abdulla v Alli Mahomed Haji Joosub and ors, Smetham B and Co, For postponement.

1384-17—Sonderdas and Co, Messrs Thackersey Deochand and Co a firm v Jugmohandas Pranjivandas Papdiwalla, Dharamsi and Co.

S C Ct 833/26765-17—Dharamser and Co, Jugmohandas Pranjivandas v Thakersey Mahashanker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1293-17—Mulla and M, Messrs Fardunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm v Messrs Jamshedji Jehangir and Son a firm, Dubash and Co.

1292-17—Mulla and M, Khemraj Shrikissondas v Purshotam alias Nathu Wishwanath Londe.

WAR ALLOWANCE AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 22nd instant, there is a Note headed "War Allowance and Postal Employees," in the columns of Notes of the day. In that Note, a letter from a correspondent, presumably a postal employee, is thus reproduced: "The Bombay Government has sanctioned war allowance to all Government servants which is not applicable to the Post Office as yet. Only five per cent. was being paid upto October 1918 and ten per cent. thereafter to us in spite of repeated requests" and on this you proceed to comment that "if the facts are true, as stated, they disclose an act of injustice for which, we trust, immedate amends will be made."

Now, Sir, your correspondent is not at all properly informed with regard to the facts of the case. The facts, so far as I have been able to gather from the postmen themselves, are that upto the 1st of January, 1918, the Postal Department granted a grain compensation allowance of Rs. 1/8 to employees upto and including Rs. 16 per mensem, and of Rs. 3 above Rs. 16 but not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem. In addition to this, a five per cent. war allowance was granted to all postmen, probationery postmen, readers and overseers, and a ten per cent. special war allowance in addition to the five per cent. to all menials and men in the inferior services of the Department. By an Order, however, dated 18th October, 1918, the grain compensation allowance was stopped as well as the five per cent. and fifteen per cent. war allowances and in their place a house allowance of Rs. 4 was sanctioned together with a war allowance of Rs. 3 for employees above Rs. 12 per mensem and of Rs. 2 upto and including Rs. 12 per mensem. This Order, naturally, produced a great dissatisfaction among the postal employees and matters were represented on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union to the authorities demanding a cancellation of the said Order and a grant of 25 per cent. war allowance to all postmen, readers and overseers drawing Rs. 30 per mensem and over and Rs. 7 below that amount. It was pointed out to the Postal authorities that this was only a very slight modification of the scale of war allowance sanctioned by the Bombay Government. The authorities, I may say at once, saw the injustice of their former order and after a sympathetic consideration of the Union's representations, sanctioned the demands put forward by the Union on behalf of the postmen. Thus, the postmen, readers, overseers, etc., are at present in receipt of a 25 per cent. war allowance above Rs. 25 per mensem and Rs. 7 upto that amount. This, Sir, you will see, is really a little more than what the Union demanded. The original Order of the 18th October 1918, however, remains in force in the case of the menials and the men in the inferior service and the house rent of Rs. 4 and the war allowances of Rs. 3 and 2 are still being paid to them. I may also state that the war allowances referred to above have all been paid retrospectively from 1st February 1918, i.e., including the pay for January, 1918.

You will thus see from the facts stated above, that the Postal Department has, so far, dealt very fairly with their employees. It is probable that but for the existence of the Union among the postmen, the original order of the Postal Department would have remained in force as it is upto this day with regard to the postal packers, runners, mail-peons and other men in the inferior service. Your correspondent probably is one belonging to the latter class when he says that the Bombay scale of war allowance has not been applied to the Post Office. There is a movement to organise a Union of these people and then it will be time for such a Union, when it comes into existence, to represent the matter constitutionally to the Postal authorities who, I have no doubt, will give it their most sympathetic consideration.

Sir, in my above remarks, I have also incidentally shown the value and importance of organising Labour Unions. I am sure, if there was a Union for the postal packers, they would have been better off with regard to the war allowance than what they are at present. I am also sure that if there were Unions among the mill-hands and other classes of labour in Bombay, we would not have witnessed the sorry spectacle of the most important of our industries being seriously affected to the great detriment of the economic interests of the country. At present, the mill-hands are probably too much engrossed to think of organising such Unions; but as soon as the strike is over, the question of organising such Unions must be seriously taken up. Labour Unions more often prevent strikes than encourage them by guiding the labour in their demands and by properly representing their grievances to the authorities concerned. The employers of labour also will have to think seriously before they refuse the reasonable demands of labour, when they know that they will have to meet with an organised opposition.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DALVI,
Hon. Secretary,
The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.
Bombay, Jan. 23.

"KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Bole, of "Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha", in reply to Mr. Mandavle's letter to the press, has replied "that there are rules and regulations of the Sabha" and "names of the members cannot be published." I ask him, why if there were rules and regulations he did not send a copy to Mr. Mandavle? If the Sabha is for "Kamgars", why does he hesitate to publish the names? Why does he say that if the names are published the members might come to trouble? I beg to bring to the notice of the public that the Sabha's great work consists in holding an annual meeting and inviting the Police Commissioner and other police officers and garlanding them, though there may be come sundry work here and there to do in the course of the year. Moreover I am ready to prove that some of the members are not "Kamgars." I believe that the members of the Sabha are very few in number. I can reveal more facts about the Sabha, if Mr. Bole publishes the list of the members.—Yours, etc.,

"KAMGAR."

Bombay, Jan. 23.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MANGALORE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letters of your correspondents on the above subject which appeared in your paper of 18th and 23rd instant are prompted by a false nation that criticism of officials is sedition. They show ignorance of the current events in Canara, perhaps due to the absence of a representative "Chronicle" there. They are referred to a pamphlet "Reign of Clericalism in Mangalore" by Mr. Jerome A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, and to the recent Memoral of a native clergy of Canara to his Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore to bring their knowledge up-to-date. For independent source, they are referred to Court judgements in Kallianpur school Case and Puthur Marriage Boycott Case, chiefly the judgment of Justice Coutts-Trotter of the Madras High Court in the latter.

This educational campaign in Mangalore has been reported in detail in "New India" in its issues of 10th, 11th and 13th of May, 1915. Its report in the "Chronicle" of the 4th instant, is only a summary thereof rought up to date. It is a case between laymen and their Bishop and bodies like the Canara Catholic Association or the Mangalorean Educational Society in Bombay who owe allegiance to that Bishop are not in a position to judge the case impartially. These correspondents are, therefore, requested to reserve their judgment till this case is placed before an independent tribunal by both sides for decision.

These correspondents must have asked me to produce my credentials from responsible and independent men in Mangalore before mentioning that I am unable to produce them. Our school has 90 patrons in Mangalore subscribing to our Supply and Teachers' Maintenance Fund who have entered their names personally on our books and initialed them. Our books always are open for inspection.

As persions chiefly in the lettter of the 23rd instant, add, insult to an injury, and do unnecessary injustice, to a sincere worker, I, therefore, appeal to their sense of Christian Charity and generosity to set the matter right. Their failure to do it will be only a permission granted to me by these "Leaderss" to wash the dirty linen in a public paper. Yours, etc.,

M. A. M. D'SOUZA,
Member, Compressed Classes Mission,
Mangalore.

Arcadia Lodge, Byculla,
Bombay, January, 24.

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Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
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RACING IN CALCUTTA.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Owing to the near approach of the Lucknoww Spring Meeting a good many of the sportsmen have "trekked" to that centre with the result that the attendance here was rather thin. Nevertheless those that came enjoyed interesting racing. The card consisted of seven events, in all of which except the Plodders' Plate good fields went out. Speculation was quite keen and the exchanges between layers and punters were about level. In the race of the day, the Victory Plate, Star of India established a record for 7 furlongs by winning the race in the record time of 1 min 26-4/5 sec. Details:—

THE OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Sander's SENPARISON. 7-5 (car. 7-7), Young 1
Mr. Dutt's PAGANINI, 8-2, Northmore .. 2
Mr. Bate's ONE TOO MANY, 7-10 (car. 7-11), Flynn 3
Also ran:—Hookho 8-2, Carpe Diem 9-5, Chert 8-10, Cally 8-10, No Ball 8-6, Miss Drake 8-5, Verst 8-3, Countess Castle 8-1 (car. 8-2), Bideaven 7-2 (car. 7-3), Mintspear 6-12.

Betting:—Fours Cally, fives Paganini, eights Verst, Mintspear, Carpe Diem, and Chert, tens One Too Many, longer prices the others.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 115; Places Rs. 43, Rs. 26 and Rs. 36.

Paganini dwelt a bit and lost a length.

The race:—Countess Castle, No Ball and Cally were prominent immediately after the start. On settling down Paganini caught the field and went on strong. Reaching the straight Senparison forged ahead followed by Paganini and One Too Many and they finished in that order, 2 lengths and a head separating them.

Time:—1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

THE ALLIES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Gujadhar's DAMOISELLE, 6-10, Northmore 1
Mr. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 9-3, Flynn ... 2
Mr. Louvet's VERRES, 8-0, Walker 3
Also ran:—Green Boy 8-1, Harvest Home 8-3, Triekgrass 8-2, Liestal 7-12, Little Star 7-7, Wheaten 7-2.

Betting:—Twos Verres, sixes Camberley, Harvest Home, Green Boy, fours Damoiselle, longer prices the others.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 58; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 30 and Rs. 19.

The race:—Harvest Home jumped off with the lead and led from Camberley and Liestal then Verres and Green Boy, at the distance Harvest Home retired and Camberley led into the straight. Damoiselle now from the ruck and passing the leaders, won by a head, short head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Mr. Dutt's LITTLE SIMON, 9-2, Meekings 1
Messrs. Tipping and Dowson's PIER, 9-5, Flynn 2
Mr. Dass' BALSAM, 8-0, Northmore 3
Also ran:—Masonic 9-12. Tarfoot 9-7, Little Sim 8-9, Slippey 8-8, Polly Daryling 8-5, Gipsy King 8-3.

Betting:—5 to 2 Little Simon, threes Pier and Masonic, eights Balsam and Gipsy King, longer prices the others.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 36; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14, and Rs. 23.

The race:—Polly Darlying led on sufferance for a time with Tarfoot next and then Little Simon, Gipsy King and Masonic being near about last. Tarfoot led up to the straight where both Little Simon and Pier passed him. Balsam coming with a late rush just beat Masonic. Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time: 2 min. 40 2/5 secs.

THE VICTORY PLATE..—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Lander's STAR OF INDIA, 7-9, (car. 7-10), Flynn 1
Mr. Donelit's KING'S FARE, 9-0, Harrison 2
Messrs. Ramshaw and Nanji's PANTOMIME II. 7-6, Rose 3
Also ran:—Ballaghtobin 8-7, Necessity 8-12 Buskin 7-9.

Betting:—7 to 4 Star of India, threes King's Fare and Pantomime II. sixes Necessity, longer prices the others.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 30; Places Rs. 15 ond Rs. 17.

The race:—The gate being released King's Fare slipped the field and led from Buskin, Necessity and Star of India. The last-named gradually improving his position challenged the leader opposite the stands and after a good finish, won by a short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 26 4/5 secs.

THE MAIDEN HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Walen's DORI, 9-7, Rose 1
Mr. Galstaun's DOWNEY BOY, 8-5, Pullin 2
Mrs. Bates' FINCHCOCKS, 8-8, White ... 3
Also ran:—Aquate Solis 8-1 (car. 8-2), Declared 8-13, Tourney 8-13, Aughnaclov 8-11, China Egg 8-4, Ladaren 8-2, Spring Morn 8-0, Mintspear 7-9, Hannat 7-6 (car 7-8).

Betting:—Twos Dori, threes Downey Boy, fives Finchcocks, eights Mintspear, twenties and more the rest.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 45; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14, and Rs. 15.

The race:—The start was not of Captain Dearies Best. Dori Declared and Downey Boy the three showed out prominently Finchcock next. Two furlongs nearer home Declared well back and Dori stalling off a hot challenge of Downey Boy and Finchcock, won by 1½ lengths, neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE PLODDERS PLATE. St. Leger Course.—Distance 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yards

Mr. Walsh's BODENHAM, 11-0, Barden ... 1
Mr. Raikut's CASTLE VITE, 8-7, Clarck .. 2
Messrs. Donelit and Page's IRISH FIELD, 9-11, Barker 3

Betting:—4 to 1 on Bodenham, fours Castle Vite, fives Irish Field.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 15.

The race:—Castle Vite led with Bodenham and Irish Field next. Bodenham collared Castle Vite in the straight and beating him easily went on to win by 1½ lengths, 7 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 min. 7 4/5 secs.

THE OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's SENATOR, 8-2, Pullin 1
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 7-12, Young 2
Mr. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 7-9, (car 7-10) Flynn 3
Also ran:—St. Bawn 9-3, Principal Girl 9-2 Frisette 9-2, Miss Slasher 8-6, Tufa 8-2, Nareb 7-0, (car. 8-2), Jamock 7-7, My Ivy 7-6, Wolfram 7-5 (car 7-6).

Betting:—3 to 2 Senator, fives Tufa, sixes Gipsy's Advice, Frisette and St. Bawn, eights My Ivy, Wolfram, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 36; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 49 and Rs. 26.

The race:—Owing to light having faded the colours of the horses could not be distinguished till when they came near. My Ivy was seen to be leading from Tufa and Santicola with Senator and Gipsy's Advice fast coming up. Senator won comfortably by 1½ lengths from Santicola, Gipsy's Advice being a length behind the second horse.

Time:—1 min. 42 2/5 secs.

CO-OPERATION AMONG CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give some space in your next issue for the following:

Mr. Maniklal Shivlal in a letter appearing in your issue of 20th January truly attributes the present state of the clerks in India generally to "conspicuous lack of co-operation" among them. He also accuses the "Clerks' Union" of inactivity and suggests that a committee should be appointed to formulate certain demands to be put forward before their employers. I wonder why he accuses the Clerks' Union of inactivity while in the same letter he admits want of co-operation among clerks. If there is no co-operation what can a Union do? If he is a member himself of the Union, I do not understand what he would gain by rushing to the press without first approaching the Union for a remedy. If he is not a member, then would it be too much to request him to be one to attain that object which he seems to be aiming at and thus show real co-operation and set an example instead of trying to form a committee to formulate demands to be put forward before employers. Before any demands are formulated we must have statistics and facts to substantiate the and so far the Union has not had a single complaint in writing from any of their members. The Union intends to take statistics shortly to find out the real state of affairs in which I hope Mr. Maniklal will earnestly co-operate to make it a success. It would also be well to bear in mind that mere demnds formulated and put forward would only remain on paper unless they are supported by the clerks themselves who are determined to see them fulfilled. Mr. Maniklal admits of absence of co-operation among clerks and therefore he cannot expect success. I am firmly of opinion that if the employers are approached in a friendly manner supported by facts and figures most of the firms might favourably consider conceding our demands and thus save us trouble and unnecessary suffering.—Yours, etc.,

"A MEMBER OF CLERKS' UNION."

Grant Road, Jan. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish this letter in your widely circulated paper?

I also being a clerk join hands with Mr. Maneklal Shivlal, who has laid his suggestions before the clerical community for redressing their grievances by sticking to their proper and just demands. In my opinion if a Committee is formed to investigate the causes, more benefit will be done to the distressed clerks. As far as the Clerks' Union of which I am a member is concerned I find, that it has done little for the clerks, except collecting the fees of the Union regularly. This was the golden opportunity to show the vigour and activity of the Union and of furthering the cause of the Clerks employed in different firms and offices.

In conclusion, I may appeal to my brothers to work for their benefit in co-operation without regard for religious and caste distinctions. All are in the same position and it is their principal duty to unite forces to get justice at the hands of their employers.—Yours, etc.,

CLERK.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

LOT OF TEACHERS IN AIDED SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your esteemed paper for the following and draw the attention of the authorities concerned, to it?

The primary school teachers have rent up the air with their cries imploring the Government for an increase in their pay, that will save them from practical starvation; but as yet the cries have fallen on deaf ears. The state of their brethren in the secondary schools aided by the Government is not less piteous. Though not so meagerly paid, in such times of exceptional high prices, they are at their wit's end to know how to make their both ends meet. Nearly all, in the other professions, could obtain a perceptible increase in their pay, but the poor unfortunate teacher has had to toil on in nearly the same miserable state as before. Will not such a state of things have a deteriorating effect upon the pupils thus taught? How will the most conscientious teacher be able to devote his heart and soul to his pupils, when want stares him in the face and he has to look with anxiety for another source of income? Is it not the duty of the public to see whether the persons, to whom they entrust their children for education, are placed in such a frame of mind as to enable them to impart education in the best possible manner? The Government and the school authorities too cannot throw away the responsibility if they desire to do their duty properly. Want of funds is an excuse sometimes put forward, but as all are aware that is merely to avoid the responsibility. How can the D. E. Society afford to raise the salary of its Life-members by twenty-five rupees and thereby feel no burden, while teachers serving in the same institution are allowed a paltry war allowance, as if they are less affected by the prevailing high cost of living and an increment of three or four rupees is quite sufficient to alleviate the hardships felt by them? I take the instance of the well-known D. E. Society of Poona as a type, such state of things being common almost everywhere. Will not the authorities and the Government deign to listen to these miserable tales and try to better the condition of the aided school teachers?—Yours, etc.,

S. M.

Satara, Jan. 16.

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HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

APPEAL AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

The following appeal has been addressed to his Highness the Nabob of Radhanpur by the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League:—

To,
H. H. the Nabob Saheb of Radhanpur,
Radhanpur.

May it please your Highness,—As President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I most respectfully beg to submit this petition for your Highness' worthy consideration.

Your Highness is no doubt aware that in your State, certain people, viz., Thakars, Charans, etc., in the name of religion every year on Maha Sudi 8, sacrifice bull-buffaloes in the temple of Goddess Khodiar, in the town of Varana (near Radhanpur).

The piety and humanity of your Highness is so well known that there can be no doubt that your Highness does not approve of this sacrifice of animals upon your sacred land in the name of religion. Such sacrifices are, according to the opinions of his Holiness the Shankaracharya Maharaj and other religious priests and the pandits, against the true spirit of the Hindu Scriptures; since to the All Merciful Father, who has created all men and animals such bloody offerings must always be unacceptable.

I may inform your Highness that on the appeals made by our League or of their own accord, about 200 Indian Princes have passed orders prohibiting the custom of animal sacrifices on Dashera and such other holidays. Among the leading Native States, whose rulers have passed such merciful laws in their respective States are:—

(1) Baroda, (2) Jammu and Cashmir, (3) Junagadh, (4) Jamnagar, (5) Bhavnagar, (6) Bharatpur, (7) Gondal, (8) Palanpur, (9) Porbander, (10) Cambay, (11) Chhota Udepur, (12) Chhatrapur, (13) Mandi, (14) Bansda, (15) Dharampur, (16) Rajkot, (17) Dholpur, (18) Morvi, (19) Wadhwan, (20) Jhalra Patan, (21) Wankaner, (22) Alwar, (23) Dewas, (24) Bewar, (25) Dhrangadhra, (26) Limdi, (27) Radhanpur, (28) Sachin, (29) Dinajpur, (30) Hydergad Baroda, (31) Lathi and about 200 other Native States.

In conclusion, I respectfully request that your Highness may after considering this appeal, order a general prohibition of the slaughter of the dumb creatures so incalculably useful to us in manifold ways, not only on this particular occasion of Maha Sudi 8, but on all such similar occasions for ever.

With the expression of my highest regard,
I beg to remain,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
B. G. HORNIMAN,
President.

Jan. 22rd, 1919.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 24.

Home Department:—Mr. F. Brewster, Government Examiner of questioned document, is granted six months' leave. Mr. R. F. Farr, Executive Engineer, Port Blair, becomes Assistant Commissioner.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. R. Ogan is posted as deputy auditor, E. B. Railway.

Foreign and Political Department:—Lt.-Col. F. McConaghey is posted as Consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan.

Railway Department:—Sir Robert Gillan, President of the Railway Board, is granted three months' leave and thereafter his services are replaced at the disposal of the U. P. Government. Sir Arthur Anderson is gazetted President of the Railway Board.

Commerce and Industry Department:—Exemption is notified under the Sea Customs Act of grain, pulse and flour imported into British India up to 30th September, 1919 from customs duties.

Mr. T. Emerson, C. I. E. has been appointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. Monahan resigned.

Mr. Craik, I. C. S. (Punjab) officiates for Mr. S. R. Hignell as Deputy Secretary, Home Department.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs becomes Foreign Secretary to Government of India. Colonel Dew succeeds him as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

In response to the Viceroy's appeal the Raja of Sitamau offered Rs. 5,000 towards towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH SINN FEIN MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 25.

A "C. and M. Gozette" cables says:—

London, January 14:—The Montreal correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent a sympathetic telegram to the Irish meeting which hissed Mr. Lloyd George, cheered Sinn Fein and passed resolution in favour of Irish self determination.

END OF BOLSHEVIK REGIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

According to reports received from Finland the Bolshevik regime is nearing its end. Defeats in the field have led to the withdrawal of the troops from Petrograd where an anti-Bolshevik mutiny has broken out. A Red Army organ predicts sensational events shortly.

SUPPLY OF GRAIN TO VIENNA AND GERMAN AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

LONDON, January, 12.—Vienna Food Ministry announce that the Entente commission has supplied grain to maintain existing bread and flour rations in Vienna and German Austria up to the middle of February.

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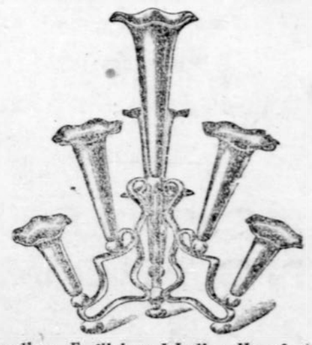

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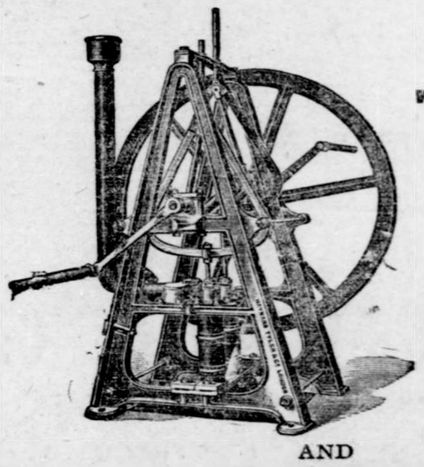

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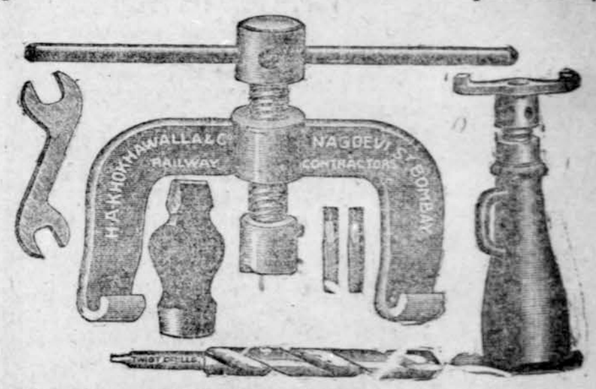

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